

HOME NEWS

Minister urges media to take extra care with medical reports

Editorial: Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, has urged the media to take extra care in reporting on medical matters. He said: "In the case of Debendox, 'on the basis of a very puzzling and inconsistent verdict by a United States court, before which absolutely no new scientific evidence of any kind was presented, a highly useful drug has been virtually destroyed. Doctors who have no reason whatever to doubt its safety and efficacy know that even if they prescribe it, now patients will simply refuse to take it.'"

He said: "Just imagine the shock which a pregnant woman suffers when she reads in her newspaper that the medicine which she has been prescribed and has been taking for months is a new thalidomide."

"Or just imagine the huge damage that is done to the relationship between a patient and a doctor if that patient reads that a new wonder cure is available if only the doctor is prepared to prescribe it."

The minister believed that the Committee on Safety in Medicines was one of the best qualified and most effective drug safety groups in the world. "Yet, if newspapers blazon doubts about drugs and link this with statements that the product is licensed in the United Kingdom by the CSM, what does that do to their reputation?"

"To argue, as some have recently done, that every doubt, however harebrained, should immediately result in the withdrawal of a proven, efficacious and safe drug in anti-science, anti-medicine and anti-common sense," he said.

County drive to stop hooligans at cricket

From Our Correspondent Taunton

Somerset County Cricket Club has asked for police protection at all one-day matches in the county after incidents of hooliganism and drunkenness.

Like soccer clubs, the club will have to pay for protection. It will cost Somerset £32.50 for each policeman and the Avon and Somerset force says that officers on special duty at cricket grounds will be backed up by those on normal duty.

The club's decision was made after disturbances at last Sunday's John Player League match against Glamorgan at Bath.

Mr David Seward, the club secretary, said: "We are concerned at the disgraceful behaviour of a small section of the crowd at the Glamorgan match where abusive and disgusting language was used by a few people who clearly had had too much to drink. That not only interferes with the cricket, but also spoils it for the real supporters of Somerset."

The club aimed to prevent a recurrence of such conduct and wanted offenders to be brought before the courts.

"We are determined that Somerset matches should be enjoyable family occasions which spectators can watch in comfort and peace. We will do everything possible to ensure that, and are confident of support from the police, from our real supporters and visiting spectators from other counties."



MPs asked: Under the baton of Mr Andy Hopkins, members of the Musical Union playing Handel's Water Music on board a Thames river boat yesterday while the Commons was debating the BBC's decision to disband five of its 11 house orchestras. That decision has led to the present strike by union members (Kennedy writes). Mr Hopkins had a conducted the 62-piece orchestra another work by Handel—Music, The Royal Fireworks—when a police launch arrived alongside the pleasure boat. Viscountess, a sergeant climbed on board. He said he had no complaints "but if you get too close to the Big House, I will have to move you". Demonstrations so close to the House itself are invariably firmly broken up by the police, although this one was clearly being enjoyed by the inmates. Such distractions are rare indeed. Having welcomed the arrival of the police by switching adroitly from Handel to the

Communists reject £975,000 for party HQ

By Ian Bradley

An attempt by a private company to buy the Communist Party's headquarters in Covent Garden, London, for just under £1m has been rejected because the offer was not high enough. The offer, of £975,000, was made by Covent Garden Estates, which said yesterday that it was acting for a large commercial company.

The Communist Party has occupied 16 King Street since the early 1920s. After the last war it took over an adjoining building that was previously a military outfitter. The total property occupies about 10,000 square feet and there is planning permission for offices and residential development.

Although the party has for some time been looking for less expensive offices outside central London, it denied yesterday that the King Street building was up for sale.

The building is managed by Rodell Properties, whose directors include Mr Anthony Chater, editor of the Morning Star, and Mr David Wynn, manager of Central Books, a left-wing bookshop in London. Neither was able to say yesterday whether it was for sale.

However, Casters, the solicitors for Rodell Properties, confirmed that a bid for £975,000 had not been accepted because it was not high enough.

Mr Stephen Rochford, senior partner of Covent Garden Estates, said that his clients were still interested in buying the property.

Steel company drops aim against police

Our Correspondent Sheffield

The private steel works in Sheffield, which are dropping a £250,000 damages claim against the police over the steel pickets during the strike because, it says, the responsible would escape.

The company, which was behind violent pickets during a 13-week strike, served a £250,000 damages claim on the police over the steel pickets during the strike because, it says, the responsible would escape.

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Everyone knows competition makes for a better product.

Port success for light vessel

Michael Bailey

Port Correspondent Yarmouth

First of a new type of light vessel believed to have worldwide export potential is being tested in the Yarmouth Harbour.

The vessel, a lightship, is being tested in the Yarmouth Harbour. It is a new type of light vessel, believed to have worldwide export potential. It is being tested in the Yarmouth Harbour.

Welsh nuclear protesters block surveyors

From Our Correspondent Welshpool

Two surveyors from the Institute of Geological Sciences were "ambushed" at Dylife near Machynlleth in Powys yesterday while examining land that might be used for dumping nuclear waste.

The surveyors were surrounded by about one hundred supporters of the localised based Madryn Group, which is opposing Government plans for burying radioactive waste in the area.

Mr Brian Martin and Mr Malcolm Howells had been shadowed by the protesters since Thursday afternoon. They surrounded them, blocked a road, and prevented them from moving their cars or using a telephone.

"But this is a non-violent protest and we are only interested in stopping them doing their work," a Madryn member said.

"The Institute says all these surveys will be carried out on Foresty Commission Land, but we have had reports that the surveyors have been on private land as well."

"We are blocking the surveyors and the blockade will go on as long as necessary."

Council restrained from making games payment

Court of Appeal granted injunction yesterday to restrain the council of the Borough of Hackney from paying £1,000 to the Olympic Association or any other body towards the cost of sending a British team to Moscow Olympics.

Mr Denning, Master of the Court, who with Lord Justice Goff was hearing an appeal against the refusal of Mr Justice Goff to grant the injunction, said that it should stand until Monday or Tuesday when the council could contest the injunction was granted.

Two boys die in boiler fire

Two boys, sleeping rough in a trailer of a paunchicon, south Bank, Middlesbrough, died when it caught yesterday.

The trailer had been used as a store for material from a insulation manufacturing company. Police said that it might be some time before the boys were identified.

Man jailed for taking a bus

Barrie Marchip, aged 19, a bus cleaner, of Young Field, Hemel Hempstead, was jailed for six months by St Albans Crown Court yesterday for taking a bus, reckless driving, and damaging property.

Mr Richard O'Rourke, for the prosecution, said that Mr Marchip took the single-deck in St Albans

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HOME NEWS

Britain wins a £25m EEC 'bargain' for school milk subsidy

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

Britain has won a school milk subsidy worth £25m a year from the EEC agricultural fund. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday. He considered the award a bargain, even though the British Government would have to pay more than £6m a year to qualify for it.

He was confident that the money had been won, even though the formal award had not been confirmed by the European Commission in Brussels.

The EEC money is not paid unless the Brussels authorities are satisfied that a qualifying scheme will be paid towards school milk subsidies from national funds.

Dairy traders, already alarmed about the fall in sales of bottled milk to households, were worried when the Education Act, 1980, removed the obligation on local councils to provide free school milk. About 45 education authorities in England have stopped providing free school milk to children aged five and six.

The EEC subsidy is worth 7.1p a pint, compared with a minimum shop price of 16p a pint for fresh milk. The EEC award also allows for education authorities to subsidize dairy produce such as cheese and yoghurt.

The National Farmers' Union said: "We are delighted with the minister's encouraging statement."

It noted that some of the EEC money would come from a tax imposed on all Community dairy farmers to raise money for schemes to encourage milk consumption.

Apples dumped: More than £300,000 from EEC funds was used in Britain last year to buy surplus apples and pears, the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce said yesterday.

Most of the fruit was dumped under government supervision. The board, which administers the common agricultural policy in Britain, said that more than £40,000 had been spent on surplus mackerel. Some of which was used as manure.

Intervention Board Report for 1979: Cmd 7942 (Stationery Office, £3.25).

MP criticizes release of 18 offenders

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the parliamentary all-party Penal Affairs Group, yesterday accused the Government of responsibility for releasing potentially dangerous mentally disordered offenders.

He told a northern regional conference of Mind, the mental health organization, that last year 18 mentally disordered persons whom the Home Secretary considered needed to be detained in hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, were released instead because no hospital would have them.

Some had been convicted of serious offences such as arson, child theft, and burglary. "It is indefensible and immoral for those persons to have been denied the treatment and care that is their right," Mr Kilroy-Silk said.

"It is irresponsible of the

Government to release such people into the community when it acknowledges they have committed serious offences and that they represent a further danger to the community.

The Home Secretary is putting us all at risk by his weakness in the face of the opposition of doctors and his refusal to insist that they meet their professional obligations to sick people."

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, at Mr Kilroy-Silk's request, is assembling a list of any further offences committed by the 18.

A further three such prisoners had been released this year, Mr Kilroy-Silk said, and 16 more would be allowed out at the end of the sentences unless a hospital place were found for them. They were in addition to the 446 people in prisons awaiting transfer to National Health Service hospitals and 183 awaiting transfer from special hospitals.

High Court may hear case of Kenyan deserter

The divisional court is to be asked to consider the case of a Kenyan Air Force deserter after magistrates at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, decided yesterday that he must be sent home to face a military court.

The bench agreed to a 21-day delay in the execution of an order handing Owinio Okwiri, aged 23, to the Kenyan authorities in Britain.

He fled to Britain last December to be with his wife and their daughter, aged 18 months at their home in Madeley, Telford.

The magistrates decided that Mr Okwiri was guilty of desertion.

Mr Richard Drabble, for Mr Okwiri, said they wanted to appeal to the divisional court. He said that Mr Okwiri could be handed back only to a unit of the Kenyan forces in Britain.

Dormouse country

Essex Naturalists' Trust has launched a £75,000 public appeal to buy woods at Little Baddow which are a haven for the dormouse and rare plants.

Muslim did not blaspheme Prophet, judge rules

A Muslim postman who had been accused of making an insulting remark about the prophet Muhammad's sex life, was awarded £10 libel damages by a High Court judge yesterday.

Muhammad Iqbal Shah, aged 40, had originally sued on the ground that he had been wrongly accused of blasphemy. But that was dropped after Mr Justice Comyn ruled that Muhammad could not be blasphemed under English law.

He ruled that a practising Muslim, living in a Muslim community, was capable of being defamed by accusations of insulting the prophet.

Mr Shah, of Pollard Road, Woking, Surrey, had sued Muhammad Akram, an official of the Woking mosque committee.

The court was told that Mr Akram had written the insult

Pupils learn the facts of unemployment

From Our Correspondent

King's Lynn School leavers at King's Lynn, Norfolk, are receiving lessons on how to register for unemployment benefit. Five hundred young people in the area are unemployed and there are only 11 vacancies.

The careers curriculum at Gaywood Park High School also teaches social security rights and about government sponsored schemes for the unemployed.

Mr Nicholas Madgett, the careers teacher, said yesterday: "We have taught children how to cope with unemployment. Up to three years ago a youngster leaving school could expect a choice of several jobs. Things have been getting steadily worse since then and this year is an all-time low."

Mr Thomas Shepherd, the headmaster, added: "The youngsters feel that society is letting them down. There are very few work-shy young people in my view."

West Norfolk careers officers are asking employers to take on at least one school leaver each.

WEST EUROPE

Dutch Cabinet survives by two votes

From Robert Schull

Amsterdam, June 27

The Dutch Government narrowly survived a censure motion early this morning after a long debate on its refusal to impose a unilateral oil embargo on South Africa.

The motion of censure tabled by Mr Joop den Uyl, the Labour opposition leader, was defeated 74 votes to 72. Six MPs belonging to the Christian Democrat parliamentary group, the senior partners in the coalition Government with the conservative Liberals, voted against the Government.

Until the vote it remained unclear whether the Government of Mr Andries Van Agt, a Christian Democrat, would survive. Before the censure motion another motion, tabled by the opposition, repeated a demand for an immediate and unilateral oil embargo on South Africa. It was narrowly opposed by the Government but was passed with the support of 13 Christian Democrat MPs voting with the Opposition.

The debate which was the last business of the House before the summer recess, was held after the Government's refusal to act on a motion which gained a two-thirds majority last week asking for the embargo.

After Mr Ruud Lubbers, the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, unexpectedly intervened to warn the Cabinet not to risk a crisis, at the end of the debate Mr Van Agt, the Foreign Minister, asked for a "lengthy" suspension of the debate for



Congratulations all round as Mr Lausmann, liberal MP, shakes hands with Mr Van Agt, the Prime Minister (centre), and Mr Van Klauw, the Foreign Minister (left).

consultation with his Cabinet colleagues. The gravity of the situation was emphasized when well after midnight Mr Van der Klaauw repeated with the Prime Minister.

Mr Van Agt who acted as the sole Government spokesman for the rest of the debate soon made it clear that he was still not prepared to go along with an immediate unilateral embargo. It was apparent earlier that such a step would have led to insurmountable problems for the Liberals, junior partners in the coalition.

Mr Van Agt did, however, make two important concessions. He said the embargo would immediately re-examine the possibilities of applying economic sanctions against South Africa in relation with the other 16 European countries and with Scandinavian countries. It now has been a cornered Dutch foreign policy. The possibilities of applying economic sanctions against South Africa could only be kept within the framework of European Community or United Nations.

Under persistent questioning from the house at what would happen if the Benetton partners, the Scandinavian countries, were prepared to go along the oil embargo Mr Van Agt conceded

that he had not said that unilateral action by the Netherlands would never be considered.

Mr Van Agt also said that sufficient attention had been paid to the Government's pledge to grant "considerable" additional aid to Zimbabwe and other states bordering South Africa to help them become economically independent of South Africa as soon as possible.

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M Giscard supported on neutron bomb

From Ian Murray

Paris, June 27

President Giscard d'Estaing proved yesterday that defence is the most unifying subject in France. His announcement of plans to build a mobile nuclear missile launcher, his confirmation of the French neutron bomb by 1982, and his determination to maintain national service have emerged as the most widely applauded statements of his long press conference yesterday.

A series of tests is going on at the moment at the French atomic testing centre at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific and, although no official confirmation is forthcoming, it is likely that the neutron warhead too is undergoing trials.

The President ended his answers on defence with a categorical refusal to consider any reduction in national service. Defence, he said, was something that had to be in the soul of the people, and that was why all the French had to be interested in it.

Support for his strong stand on defence has come from every party, with the Communists showing dissent only on the subject of the neutron bomb. They see in its development proof that President Giscard has abandoned the true Gaullist philosophy of all-round defence and is aligning himself more and more with the United States.

The Gaullists, however, have professed themselves pleased with the news.

the President's approval to proceed with the project. In April General Guy Mery, the Chief of Defence Staff, told the National Assembly's Defence Committee that the neutron bomb should be developed.

But the President yesterday deferred a decision on it, certainly until after the elections next year and probably until 1983. In the interval, however, he made it clear that France is to continue experimenting and perfecting its neutron bomb technology.

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Dissident testifies in Vienna court case

From Sue Master

Vienna, June 27

Mr Vladimir Isov, the dissident expelled from the Soviet Union on Monday, has testified as a witness in a court case in Vienna.

In a press conference between the Socialist newspaper *Arbeiter Zeitung* and the right-wing *Volksstimme*, he gave evidence about Soviet deceptions in psychiatric clinics and against their will.

Mr Borisov, 35 and a founder of the Free Workers' Association in Russia, was nine years in psychiatric clinics. He was arrested a month ago, after Sunday forced on board flight from Leningrad to Vienna, handcuffed and in pain.

His brother had been sent to hospital in 1977 while doing military service, after refusing to obey an order.

He himself had avoided military service by pretending to be mentally ill. He was discharged, and doctors later refused to treat him because they could find nothing wrong with him.

Mr Borisov's wife and baby are still in the Soviet Union. He himself is emaciated and, with his crooked hair, looks as if he has just left a concentration camp.

To his surprise, he found his brother and a nephew on the flight to Vienna. They will go to Israel, but Mr Borisov's only aim is to return to Russia.

Amend budget approved by European Parliament

From Robert Man

Luxembourg, June 27

As expected, the European Parliament today endorsed the latest draft of EEC budget for 1980, and gave it a vote of 100 to 10.

Owing to the complicated procedure of the Parliament and the arrangement for drawing up the budget, there was no vote on the 1981 budget. Instead, MEPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution, despite calls such as a vote from among us, Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the Labour members.

Although the original draft of the budget is not yet final, the Commission and the Council of Ministers have agreed to put a further £146m in for social and regional policies.

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before the money can be spent. It is now for the Council to accept the extra money the Parliament has inserted, or reject it. If it accepts, the budget is then passed and it is likely that MEPs will not have an opportunity to vote for or against it.

The Parliament threw out the original budget in December last year because too much money was devoted to agricultural support and not enough to social and regional policies. The Council came up with a new budget for about £12,000m of which farming will get something over 70 per cent.

Last week the Council of Ministers meeting here agreed to put a further £146m in for social and regional policies.

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Gypsies could benefit from fund for Nazi victims

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, June 27

The Bundestag has instructed the Government to set up a fund to compensate victims of Nazi persecution who, for various reasons, have so far received nothing.

A resolution passed yesterday said there were "still individual hard cases which cannot be ignored".

Herbert Rast, chairman of the Social Democratic group, tabled the resolution, estimates that about 10,000 non-Turkish victims have not received compensation.

Cases which would be covered by the proposed fund include gypsies who, because of illiteracy, did not know they could apply for compensation or how to get it.

A recent hunger strike by gypsies at Dachau, the former concentration camp, drew attention to the fact that many had been sterilized, tortured, imprisoned and persecuted by the Nazis and had received no compensation.

Others include people from East Germany and Eastern Europe who came to West Germany after the 1969 deadline for applications, and people who applied too late.

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OVERSEAS

President Bani-Sadr strongly criticized by Ayatollah Khomeini

From Tony Allaway

Tehran, June 27

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a speech extremely critical of the Iranian President and of the ruling Revolutionary Council, today ordered an immediate Islamic purge of the country's civil service.

"We still have bureaucracy. Our country is still a monarchy," the Ayatollah complained in a broadcast speech. "In the Foreign Ministry and others there are the same signs, the same corruption."

Complaining that ministry documents still carried the Shah's emblem, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered them to be replaced within 10 days or "I will urge the nation to do the same with you as they did with the Shah".

"Resign if you are unable. We will fire some other people." The Ayatollah did not spell out exactly who he meant by "you", but in other passages he accused President Bani-Sadr and the Revolutionary Council of the heads of failing to act or of corruption, even though "they are Islamic."

Many political observers were unwilling to interpret the speech as a particular slight against the President and his supporters, but the political controversy that has raged in the last fortnight. They noted that the President's political opponents in the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) formed a large block in the Revolutionary Council attacked by the Ayatollah.

the fact that the IRP in the past has urged such reforms in the ministries, with some members openly demanding the dismissal of all civil servants and their rehiring on Islamic criteria, seemed to point the accusing finger more at the President.

After open political warfare which culminated in last week's disclosure of an alleged plot against Mr Bani-Sadr, the President appeared to have made considerable gains with the disclosure of a "unity" with his IRP rivals on the Revolutionary Council.

But the Ayatollah signalled yet another change in political fortunes on Wednesday by harshly attacking the President's unofficial political allies, the radical Islamic Mojahedin Khalq organization, and haranguing those critics of the clergy.

After this, and a gun and grenade attack on the Mujahedin headquarters in Tehran yesterday, the Ayatollah announced the temporary closure of all its offices in the country. This was another setback for the President's

relatively open policy towards Iran's various groupings.

Today the Mujahedin's central office in Tehran was first bombed and then surrounded by the Revolutionary Council, empty, save for two policemen keeping watch near by.

Meanwhile, Iran's daily rout of executions continued. Aborted today with 21 more before the firing squad.

Thirteen were sentenced by the drug court of Ayatollah Khomeini, now sitting the religious court of Mar in the north-east.

Apart from drug smugglers several of the accused were also charged with sex offences including a woman accused establishing a brothel.

Eight others were executed. Alhaz, capital of the south oil province of Khuzestan, included three women accused of prostitution, a doctor a woman accused of incest, a student in university charged with leftist and Islamic students in the city in April a man accused of destroying public property and "sec political activities".

The two others, both criticised as drivers, were accused of smuggling arms from Iraq taking part in sabotage and a gun. Only one of the accused appeared to be from the Islamic and religious Arab minority.

Political observers noted the executions, the first in a city for some time, came of a bomb attack in Alhaz Tuesday night in which people were killed and 50 injured. The attack was said not appear to have been linked with the blast.

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Eight others were executed. Alhaz, capital of the south oil province of Khuzestan, included three women accused of prostitution, a doctor a woman accused of incest, a student in university charged with leftist and Islamic students in the city in April a man accused of destroying public property and "sec political activities".

The two others, both criticised as drivers, were accused of smuggling arms from Iraq taking part in sabotage and a gun. Only one of the accused appeared to be from the Islamic and religious Arab minority.

Political observers noted the executions, the first in a city for some time, came of a bomb attack in Alhaz Tuesday night in which people were killed and 50 injured. The attack was said not appear to have been linked with the blast.

After open political warfare which culminated in last week's disclosure of an alleged plot against Mr Bani-Sadr, the President appeared to have made considerable gains with the disclosure of a "unity" with his IRP rivals on the Revolutionary Council.

Rift widens between Zimbabwe leaders

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, June 27

A dangerous rift has appeared between Mr Robert Mugabe, the prime minister, and Mr Joshua Nkomo the veteran nationalist leader.

In Parliament this week, Mr Mugabe accused organized bands of Zipra forces, the military wing of the Zimbabwe African Patriotic Front, of trying to undermine the authority of the Government.

He claimed that these elements were refusing to recognize the Government's sovereignty and were openly flouting its rule.

He also accused the leaders of Zipra and the Patriotic Front from blame.

Mr Nkomo denied the accusations. He told a press conference that Mr Mugabe's claims were "outrageous, tragic, untrue and a step in the wrong face" for his party. He said that the Patriotic Front had done everything possible to co-operate with the Government and root out armed dissidents.

As Minister of Home Affairs, with responsibility for the police, Mr Nkomo said he personally had toured the country dealing with armed dissidents.

He acknowledged that such men had caused trouble but insisted that they were from both Zipra and Mr Mugabe's Zania elements. He personally had ordered the rounding up of

some Zipra men in Matabeleland and had them detained in Kiblenzi, north of Bulawayo. Although bitterly disappointed at the outcome of the February general elections, Mr Nkomo has supported the Prime Minister and the Government in public speeches and has been a vocal proponent of the Rhodesian revolution. But it is known that privately Mr Nkomo is frustrated and would still like to be Prime Minister before he dies.

His Patriotic Front party is actively campaigning for the October general elections. In October and is working towards the next general election due in 1985.

The worry now is that Mr Nkomo and other party colleagues may resign from the coalition government with the result that could lead to tribal friction between Matabele and Shona.

Although Zipra - elements have been reported to, have been active in many parts of the country, Mr Nkomo's political activities are expected to be confined mainly to Matabeleland. However, his large

and highly disciplined.

We expect people to pull our Special Reports apart.

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SPORT
Tennis

The sun shines on unsung heroes

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The fifth day of the Wimbledon championships was a day when the sun shone on the unsung heroes of the game. Nothing much had happened in the women's singles, but the men's singles were a different matter. A first round match between a 19-year-old American and a 34-year-old British player was the highlight of the day.

People were packed four deep on the balcony overlooking the main court. The sun was shining brightly, and the atmosphere was electric. The match was between Jimmy Connors, the American, and John McEneaney, the British player.

Never mind the famous. This was a day when the sun shone on the unsung heroes of the game. The match was between Jimmy Connors, the American, and John McEneaney, the British player. The match was a classic, with Connors showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

John McEneaney, seeded second, beat Connors in a hard-fought match. The match was a classic, with Connors showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

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another left-hander, Roger Taylor played the match of his life. His first volley was a masterpiece. The match was a classic, with Taylor showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

A McEneaney double-fault left Roger Taylor 2-1 up with two services to come. Taylor's first service was a masterpiece. The match was a classic, with Taylor showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

This delightful self-effacing man, one of the breed who cannot believe that life is being so good to them, explained after the match that his wife had missed it. She was in London buying air tickets to the United States for the next tournament.

Racquet almost missed the match. The car sent to pick him up went to the wrong address. He eventually took a taxi to the stadium. The match was a classic, with Taylor showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

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working. She won the first four games at a cost of only eight points. She had a run of 12 consecutive points from 2-4 to 5-4. The match was a classic, with Taylor showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

The American is more heavily built and is not the most agile of players. But she hits the ball well when it is within reach and her competitive spirit can be intimidating. She also had the wit to give Miss Barker every chance to hit herself into oblivion.

In the second round, a British player after having lost the first set 3-6, beat her opponent in the second set 6-2. The match was a classic, with Taylor showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

Another seed, Hans Mandlikova, was given a tough first set match by Wendy White, aged 19, who was a former champion. The match was a classic, with Taylor showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

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prominent these days without any loss of form—there are so many talented youngsters on the way up. One of them is Pamela Shriver, 17, who in 1978 she became the youngest player to reach the final of the United States championship. She found it difficult to adjust to her new level of expectation and she was also afflicted by what seemed to be a chronic ailment in the shoulder.

Miss Shriver, who made a superb recovery from 2-5 down in the third set, Miss Shriver saved three match points at 5-6, but two break points for 7-6. Then she played a back-hand volley that was not quite good enough.

Christopher Mottram, who has advanced past the second round twice in seven attempts, was beaten 6-3, 6-2 by the 13-year-old Nick Saviano, of New Jersey, who is 13-11 in the US rankings. That fifth set could have been a real test, but it was not.

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Mrs Dent tears into a chunky slice of upper crust... in the shape of the bread-and-jam girl, Miss Barker.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

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Cricket

Gooch reigns supreme as Essex make hay

By Peter Marston
Worcestershire

Essex beat Worcester by eight wickets. The match was a classic, with Gooch showing his power and Marston showing his skill.

Well, the Malvern Hills held off the rain, but Essex's batsmen were in a bit of a state. The match was a classic, with Gooch showing his power and Marston showing his skill.

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to pad up and between the five of them, they did well to take the score on by 49 runs.

Essex's task at 4.30 runs per over was not too arduous. The match was a classic, with Gooch showing his power and Marston showing his skill.

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All-purpose Borg for all Walter Mittys

By Philip Howard

Watching Borg does wonders for the tennis fan's Walter Mitty. He makes it look boringly easy, striking and handling the ball with a grace and ease that is almost hypnotic. Yes, of course, we too must loathe that savage to the point of obsession. Perhaps two hands would be better than one. It could hardly make them blunter. Granted he is pretty athletic, with a pulse rate of 100, or so, and a heart that is not too big. Pocky-queep, pocky-queep... the all-purpose Mitty fantasy.

Having beaten an Egyptian in the first round, Borg yesterday took on the first Israeli since 1956. The match was a classic, with Borg showing his power and McEneaney showing his skill.

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Men's singles

Second round
J. McEneaney (US) beat J. P. Flanagan (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
C. Connors (US) beat J. P. Flanagan (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

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Women's singles

Second round
M. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat M. Barker (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
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Men's doubles

First round
C. Connors and J. P. Flanagan (US) beat M. Barker and M. Barker (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
M. Barker and M. Barker (US) beat M. Barker and M. Barker (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

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Women's doubles

First round
M. Barker and M. Barker (US) beat M. Barker and M. Barker (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
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Mixed doubles

First round
M. Barker and M. Barker (US) beat M. Barker and M. Barker (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
M. Barker and M. Barker (US) beat M. Barker and M. Barker (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

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Abrahams is the rock on which Surrey founder

By Keith Macklin

Abrahams is the rock on which Surrey founder. The match was a classic, with Abrahams showing his power and Marston showing his skill.

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John McEneaney, seeded second, beat Connors in a hard-fought match. The match was a classic

Saturday Review

A theatre engagement

by Margaret Drabble

It was quite a relief to see Paul Armstrong and his friends waiting in the foyer, though two new sets of problems at once, on sight of them, presented themselves. The first was that Paul, who writes a political gossip column for a weekly, had just been guilty of an extremely vicious and provocative attack on the foreign minister's line on Vietnamese refugees, and incidentally, on a piece by Hugo the week before in muted support of that line.

Recollection of this difference of opinion swam simultaneously into both Kate's memory and Hugo's, and a flicker of recognition also passed through Paul's alert and knowing eyes as he shook Hugo's hand: but, like gentlemen of the press, the mutely agreed to ditch their differences for an evening through loyalty to Kate and their other companions. It would not do to squabble before foreigners.

Hugo quite liked Paul, who was a pleasant, smooth and lively chap, but quite corrupted in style, in Hugo's view, by the New Brutal Journalism which, in Hugo's view, mistakes manners for morals, the physical for the intellectual: what on earth is the relevance, Hugo rhetorically demands, of an embarrassing speech defect, or that such another has a delinquent daughter?

Hugo's approach is more austere. He is beginning to feel old-fashioned, and the sight of men like Paul, in their early thirties, full of wit and malice, depresses him. Both he and Kate had forgotten that they felt like this about Paul; but there he was, handsome, pleased with himself in the know, his curly black hair a reminder of Mark and Stuart; but two faced and, as Stuart had just shouted at Kate over the phone, a rat.

The other set of problems marshalled itself around the revelation that Paul's American friend and his wife were all unmistakably Jewish. Their name was Rubenstein, and he was an historian. Well, thought Hugo, that figures—Jewish playwright, Jewish friends, Armstrong himself largely Jewish, a nice night out, with all surprising, but one more topic best avoided in Mujid's company.

A very Jewish audience, too, Hugo noted, as they made their way to the bar: what would Mujid make of that? Would it confirm his suspicions about Jewish propaganda and Jewish monopolies? Hugo recalled that Kate had earlier reported that her own indignant repudiation of these allegations had been weakened by the fact that in one week's television viewing he had managed to see a repeat of that excellent comedy *The Barmitzva Boy*, one programme about kibbutzim, another about German anti-Semitism, and, alas, a late-night showing of a ridiculous schmaltzy sentimental tear-jerker about the Kretzberg hijack complete with Kirk Douglas and Elizabeth Taylor, which Kate herself had found highly offensive.

And not a single Iraqi comedy or Lebanese tragedy or Kurdish documentary, she had said, wide-eyed in mock astonishment. Nothing but newsreels of demonstrations, and in Mujid's view, not enough of that. You must stop him watching. Hugo suggested. Pretend the set's broken down. But then I have to talk, she said, and that's so tiring. And they had both laughed, uneasily. Because it wasn't funny, really, was it?

Anyway, there they were, amidst the usual preview crowd, some as Hugo had predicted to Mujid, dressed, others undressed. They sipped their drinks and exchanged pleasantries, and watched the

blue jeans and denim jackets, the gay young men in ethnic shirts and beads, the aging grey-beards in leather jackets, the billowing long dresses on thin ladies and the little black dresses on larger ladies. Mujid, to Kate's relief, seemed to be enjoying the spectacle, as she had hoped he would; he was looking around him eagerly, noting the variety of faces, the fading girl, the greasy red damask curtains, the fake marble veneer on the pillars, the occasional elegant woman in full glamour.

It was a pretty theatre, a cut above Sam's usual type of venue (the Round House, the Court, the Arts), as the last was to be played by one of our most famous actors, and a more fashionable audience was expected. Reports from Liverpool where it had opened, had been guarded. There was an air of expectation. Kate greeted friends, was greeted, waved, smiled, as though in her element. Hugo began to feel better.

Hugo was seated next to Mujid, so that he could mutter explanations of the action to him in French between scenes; he began by translating the programme. And at once began to feel worse. There was nothing wrong with Sam's curriculum vitae, nor with those of the distinguished actors and the director, but Hugo did not care much for the information that the setting was an imaginary island, and the date some hundred years BC, or possibly several thousand years AD. Clearly Sam was moving out into the apocalyptic, the unknown.

The names of the characters were also lacking in allure. Tiresias, Cassandra, Philoctetes. Oh dear, thought Hugo, as the curtain rose on a pale-blue and white pseudo-classical set, tastefully referring to the time-like by the inclusion of a motor bike, an old-fashioned Victorian camera on a tripod, and some scattered pieces of futuristic furniture. A surreal set, with the choice of Chirico and Dalí, neither of them Hugo's favourite painters: his mother's passion for surrealism had put him off it for life. A large draped object stood at the back, centre stage, as in a Henry Moore drawing. It would no doubt reveal its secret in due course.

By the interval, an hour and three quarters later, the secrets were still concealed, and Hugo had abandoned his attempts to whisper a précis of the action to Mujid, for he could not understand it himself, and no longer wished to.

It was, he decided in the heat of the infinitely prolonged moment, the dumbest and most pretentious play he had ever seen, a combination of the worst of Shaw (Back to Methuselah?) and those dreary French mythological comedies by Anouilh and Giraudoux from the Fifties. Nothing happened at all. The characters talked and talked about the collapse of civilization, about androgyny and creative evolution, about the future being the past. Not even the famous actor could animate the text, though one could see why he might have been attracted to the part; as he had to do most of the talking.

Boredom and physical discomfort gripped Hugo with natural force, and he could feel Kate, along the row, rigid with

the same tensions. Sam Goldman must have gone mad, thought Hugo, and he has decided to drive us all mad with him. Though he had spotted him just before the curtain went up, a few rows ahead, looking his usual effable self, and not mad at all.

The interval was not entirely a relief, as friendship with Sam and unfamiliarity with one another prevented them from breaking into the abuse in which they might otherwise have indulged. Some of them would probably have to speak to Sam later, and as they did not wish to be seen to plunge into the depths of hypocrisy within the space of an evening, they contented themselves with muttered remarks like "very interesting" and "a little obscure" and "rather dense"—though in Hugo's view it had not been dense at all, but as thin as weak tea.

Kate, sensibly, devoted most of the interval to visiting the Ladies', after expressing a hope that Mujid was not finding it too tedious. Mujid, in fact, was looking more cheerful than the rest of them, presumably because he didn't know what he wasn't missing.

The second half was as bad, but shorter. The draped object proved to be a Welshman from outer space, a *deus ex machina*. It had, a *deus ex machina* like a *deus ex machina*, a lot of shivering articulated bits and then fell off, presumably prophesying the death of technology of which Sam seemed so fond these days. It grew a round of relieved applause. Our famous actor made a farewell speech, and the curtain, at last, fell.

Opinions as to whether they should try to speak to Sam divided. Paul, although the closest to Sam, and the recipient of the free tickets, in favour of making a quick escape; but Kate thought it would be better to have a short word now rather than a long one later. Kate prevailed. They tracked him down just inside the Stage Door, where Sam, an extremely capable chap, was trying to organize his aged parents to sit down on a faded, dumped, crimson velvet prop settee while he went up to speak to his cast.

The meeting proved painful, for Sam was already undergoing the full onslaught of attack from his "mother", a dumpy little woman who was complaining loudly that she had not understood one single word, and that although she hadn't liked or understood any of his plays this was the worst so far. Sam, far from being offended by this approach, was highly amused, kept hugging his tiny mother and calling her a silly old girl, hadn't he? Mrs Goldman clucked and ruffled in her Persian lamb and called him a naughty boy.

It was easy, in this situation, for the Armstrong party to stand on the sidelines and laugh, to offer their congratulations without too much in sincerity. Indeed, it was very easy for them, for Mrs Goldman kept turning to Kate and Paul to say, "Now you two, you're two of Sam's clever friends, and I bet you couldn't understand a word either, could

you? I don't know how he gets away with it". She was glowing with pride, and Sam with affection.

Old Mr Goldman sat down on the settee and started repetitiously to read the back page of the *Evening Standard*. Kate's heart was touched: Sam Goldman might have written what her children would not doubt describe as a bumper, but if he had, he didn't care, so that was all right, and what ever his play was like, he was certainly a genius at family relationships, one could tell that at a glance, and what was a good play or a bad play when weighed in the balance with this most difficult of arts? I don't care, Sam's a nice man, she said, her good spirits restored, as they took their leave, and made their way through the horde of dinner.

Paul had selected an expensive but ethnic French restaurant in Soho, one where the prices were somewhat at odds with the routine decor. The table was already set with wine; the menu was chalked up on a board on the wall.

Kate insisted on sitting next to Hugo, partly so that she could cut up his dinner (she rightly suspected that, when alone, he lived on pap), and partly because she felt guilty at having inflicted so long an evening on him, never the keenest of theatre-goers. Mujid seemed the only person anxious to discuss the play, for everyone else was eager to drown boredom as quickly as possible in a carafe or two of wine. A few attempts were made to explain that the play had been an unexpected aberration, quite unlike Sam's earlier work, but Kate charitably maintained that any writer is entitled to at least one monumental mistake: if you don't make mistakes you don't make anything, she said, a motto which Hugo seemed to remember having seen pinned over the desk of the most notorious incompetent and inaccurate of all his colleagues.

Mujid asked some questions about theatre subsidies, and then, wisely, ventured to criticize not the play, but our famous actor, whom he had found mannered and rhetorical. With one accord Paul, Kate and Hugo swung to his defence, a feeble patriotism stirring in the ashes of their embarrassment: they praised his former triumphs, as Coriolanus, Rostov, Ivanov, Macbeth, though Hugo at least had not seen any of them.

Tom Rubenstein conceded that British acting was still the best in the world: one of the last remaining fields in which Britain still reigned supreme. This annoyed them nearly as much as Mujid's complaints.

Over the *hors d'oeuvres*, they all got down to more serious matters. Hugo, well aware of his social duty, engaged Mujid in conversation about the Middle East, and particularly about Kurdistan. He did not reveal the sources of his own highly specialized and unusual knowledge about this strife-torn nation, but felt that he was more than making up for Kate's length and Hugo's thought, quite sensibly: although undeniably a Marxist he was no terrorist and had a much more sophisticated view of the complexities of history than Kate had. Hugo to believe.

At the other end of the table Tom Rubenstein, who was just

off with his wife to visit relatives in Israel, embarked on a racial to Paul of his own family's escape from pre-war Germany: most of those that had survived, like Tom and his parents, had ended up in America.

Hugo, listening with half an ear, hoped that Mujid would be too engrossed in his own narrative to catch the subject matter of this conversation and call upon Hugo to translate. Kate, for her part, had been engaged by Linda Rubenstein in a discussion of feminism, from which, from time to time, she slid anxious sidelong glances at Hugo, growing more anxious as Mujid moved from the relatively safe and isolated topic of Kurdistan to the Iraq Petroleum Company, the Camp David settlement, the Palestinians and the treachery of Sadat.

Odd words from each floated towards Hugo and Kate as the three monologues unfolded, and Hugo felt a growing sense of uneasiness, as though he were witnessing in a peculiarly grotesque form, the hopelessness of communication, the bared roots of intransigence. There they were, the six of them, all tolerably well-intentioned people, and instead of an interchange of ideas, each could produce these three separate isolated speeches, this mini-Babel.

Tom Rubenstein's sense of perspective appeared to end before Mujid's began, and Linda Rubenstein seemed to consider her own tangential debate the only important debate of history. The ideologies of his twentieth century mingled but did not mix. Would there be any point in trying to persuade Mujid and Tom to talk to one another? Was not this a fine opportunity for creating a small moment of international sympathy?

Not a hope, decided Hugo as he listened. Sadat, Weizmann (for Tom also had moved the subject of Israel), Dayan, Kate Milllet, Begin, Gaddafi, Doris Lessing, Kazika (Kazika?)—the names were breathed into the smoke-filled air and hung querulously over their heads, over the checked cloths, question marks, ghostly presences from distant spheres, unresponding.

Kate decided to abandon the men to their fate, to shut out their echoes, and tried to concentrate on Linda, though Linda was making her more and more uneasy: she was one of those impassioned women who vibrate with a sense of injustice and courage, and she seemed to assume that in Kate she had found a sympathetic listener, an assumption which made Kate even more unhappy, as it could only have been aroused by Kate's own printed views.

She was eaten up by a sense of opportunities missed and she said some shocking things about her husband, even though he was at the same table, and she would have been in earshot if he hadn't been so isolated by the sound of his own voice. "Of course he never thought of that," she kept saying, "but then he wouldn't, a man wouldn't, would he?" It emerged that she had given up her own studies at Sussex to accompany Tom Rubenstein back to Cornell, on the understanding that she could take them up again when she got

there, but somehow it hadn't worked out—the courses didn't fit, she couldn't get credits for past work, then there were the babies, and anyway, Tom expected her to cook and keep house, Tom was a materialist, all he was interested in was domestic comfort and status and cars and electric ovens and dinner parties for other professors and their unspeakably boring wives.

"You'd think, in a university, people would be a little more liberated," Linda kept saying, bitterly, scornfully, her face lined with contempt.

Kate did not like this at all. She feared that Linda Rubenstein, like Susan Sondersheim, was many memorable years ago, was on the verge of some spectacular collapse, yet how could she be, when her husband was sitting comfortably a few feet away, enjoying his dinner, apparently oblivious of the torrent of abuse? When she herself was, between sentences, putting away a fair quantity of supreme *de volaille*. Did she perhaps talk like this all the time? Much of what she was saying was true enough, Kate told herself—it is true that women are expected to interrupt their education and their careers to follow their husbands, it is true that babies interrupt studies, it is true that many men have curious expectations of domestic happiness.

But how could Linda speak in such a way of the man to whom she was still married, and why, if she was so angry, didn't she do something about it? Had the dark storm of her life paralyzed her? She didn't seem paralyzed: on the contrary, she was burning with energy, she was trying to make sense of it all, telling herself that perhaps Tom Rubenstein for all his pleasant, round shiny countenance might be a monster in disguise—but if so, she could hardly be expected to urge a woman to leave her husband, while in his presence, could she?

Linda moved on, from her own over-personal grievances (of which an odd feature of her kitchen hardware and its colours—avocado, Aubergine, for Christ—said Linda, grinding out these insults from between her teeth—was she trying to be funny, and if so why didn't she smile?) to a more generalized invective against the passivity of the British, as distinct from the American, woman's things are so backward here, people gotten the whole scene, people here aren't even interested, don't you agree? asked Linda. (Linda had been born and bred in Kent.)

Well, no, I don't quite agree, said Kate. Quite a lot of people here are interested. And there are plenty of people like me who feel so strongly about marriage, for one reason or another.

She paused, already penitent. It's different for you, you can earn your own living, said Linda.

So can anyone, said Kate. Linda stubbed her cigarette out on her sideplate.

Kate saw she had gone far enough, if not too far, and backed down in the cause of courtesy. Did Linda attend a group,

she asked, and if so, what was it like? And did it change people?

It makes them see differently, said Linda.

What's the point of seeing, if you can't do anything about it? asked Kate.

One ought to know the truth, said Linda.

I once went to a women's group in Leeds with a friend of mine, said Kate, and there was a woman there who talked a lot about how much she'd changed as a result, and about how she now saw that it was pointless to spend one's life tidying up the house and making children's beds and cooking meals and how husbands and children ought to be made to help, and how neurotic she realized she'd always been, folding up newspapers and putting magazines in racks and dusting surfaces. Then she left early because she said she had to get back to warm up her husband's supper, he always burned it if left to do it himself. When she'd gone the others all laughed and said she still knows her towels and underpants. Underpants, imagine.

Linda, to Kate's relief quite liked this story and countered it with one about a feminist conference on women and the law which had created a scandal because the only two papers accepted from men just happened to have been written by the husbands of two of the organizers. She actually laughed. Perhaps she's all right, thought Kate, she just enjoys being angry, gets a kick out of it. Perhaps she and Tom get on fine.

They agreed that change takes time, that perhaps it was better to know one's obsessions than not to know them, they even exchanged a few words about different styles of British and American feminism, Kate conceding that Americans made her defensive, Linda conceding that maybe, as an expatriate, she had become ultra-right. Slightly cheered, Kate decided that she had had enough of trying to be diplomatic, that it was time to rescue Hugo from Mujid.

Over coffee, Paul, Hugo and Kate took refuge in gossip about that perennially interesting topic, the editorship of the *New Statesman*, lapsing into the parochial and the malicious in a way that certainly amused them, if not their guests. After all, reflected Hugo, one can't tackle major themes all the time, in fact there is very little point in tackling them at all, from our position on the sofa. "Why not eat, drink and be merry? They ordered brandies.

It was Kate who broke it up, looking at her watch and saying she had to be up early in the morning. Hugo arranged to meet Mujid for lunch. Kate invited Linda to tea. The bill arrived, the meal had cost more than Kate when first married could have earned in a month. She counted out her notes to add to Paul's, and wondered what Mujid had made of the evening. Were she and Hugo in Tom and Linda's eyes, as corrupt, as the according to Beatrice had devoured twelve-course dinners washed down with pink sparkling wine, and ordered their clothes from Paris?

No, surely not quite as bad, and maybe Mujid had been taken in by the modesty of the red-and-white-checked and not

very clean tablecloth, the official-looking waiter in his plastic apron. Maybe Mujid thought you could get as choked and green beans all their for next to nothing if you knew where to look. Or maybe he didn't think about the things at all. Anyway, he'd enjoyed his steak, he'd said so, and so he ought to have done at £4.95.

Oh help, thought Kate, yawning, how much time I was worrying about whether other people are enjoying themselves, you can't please everyone; the time, can you?

She and Mujid went home in a taxi. Kate about to collapse with fatigue the moment she stopped talking, but when she got back, for her sitting room was occupied by an extremely drunk and noisy, wanting to see her a large, white, not yet attractive jug ("just your bit of thing", as he described it, with an insinuating leer), and demanding, "to stay" tonight, as it was far too late to get back to Highbury.

Kate explained that Mu was sleeping in Mark's room and that Hunt would have sleep on the sofa. Hunt at the news became abusive, and Mujid, quite unable to understand what Hunt was or was going on, made some attempt to defend Kate. Kate, tried by the husband of two of the organizers. She actually laughed. Perhaps she's all right, thought Kate, she just enjoys being angry, gets a kick out of it. Perhaps she and Tom get on fine.


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Retreating to her own she found a note on her bed, it dried-out, felt-tipt. Sorry about Hunt, Mum. The Teachers in both Wardrobe, but he got it. Mighty Night Darling. A Good Girl. We Love You. Kiss, Kiss. R and R. NANG HE HAS-GOY SWEET!

Kate began to laugh as she pulled off her clothes, "bother" to try to sense of so much nonsense however could one stay all asleep in an "inst wake as one does, o'clock in the morning cold with anxiety and re

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Gershwin: Excerpts from Porgy and Bess
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AT

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6th July	Missa Brevis in D (K194)	Mozart
20th July	Second Mass in G	Schubert
27th July	Coronation Mass (K317)	Mozart
13th July	Nelson Mass	Haydn

On 3rd August Missa Brevis by Kodaly will be sung by the Cathedral Choir accompanied by the organ.

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Conductor: Sir Colin Davis

Soloists to include:

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CINEMAS

COLUMBIA Shakespeare Ave. 1754
3114, KRAMER VS KRAMER (A)
Cont. prev. 1.15 (Wk Sun. 2.30)
3.45, 8.15, Late show Sat. 11.00

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RUE TWO CINEMA, 637 BAOD 7117
Guss: 50 Tumb. KING HU'S "A TOUCH OF ZEN" (A), Progs. 1.30, 3.30, 8.00, LATE TANGO IN PARIS (A), 11.00, 7.30, Late Show DESIRE (A) 11.00 p.m. Lic'd Bar.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (1920
A) Sep. prev. Wk 1.40, 2.55, 3.10, THE FINAL COUNTDOWN (A) Sep. prev. Wk 1.40, 2.55, 3.10, 11.45, Seats may be booked from 10.00 a.m.

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Edited by Peter Davalle

RADIO



THE SYMBOLS MEAN : †STEREO ; *BLACK AND WHITE ;

TELEVISION

James C.
driver

ministers' views on strike action?
the special Commission of Inquiry
00 Look Here: Celebration: the
satellite broadcasting will
00. 20th Century Fox: New
series. The first film about
the hall of kings and
00. The presenter: Danny
aker.
30 Police 5: Help Shaw Taylor
help Scotland Yard.
00. The Far
side of the Sun (1968) East-
west in a bid to reach a new
viewer. Thriller with Ian Hendry,
by Thynnes.

Danny Baker, presenter of the new series Twentieth Century Box (2.00).

entertainment to servicemen during the war. Reminiscences by, among others, Vera Lynn, Denis Norden, and the Duke of Devonshire. **Ernie Wise** (See Personal Choice)

10.15 **News from ITN.**

10.30 **Close: South Sea Show: Long** interview with writer, **Angus Wilton**. Also, extracts from his only TV play, *The Invasion*, and the televised version of his novel *Late Call* (See Personal Choice)

11.00 **Close: Variety Concert:** Songs from **Paul Williams**, who wrote them, too.

12.30 **Close: Rfm Tushingham** reads Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem *A Man's Requirements*.

[illegible]

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.30
 10.00 Inverness and Ayr 11.30-12.15
 11.00 Glasgow and Aberdeen 1.00
 12.00 Robert 1.55 Fair Play Progress 2.45
 2.30 Glasgow 3.15
 3.30-4.00 Newcastle 4.45-5.15 Film
 5.00 (Theophrastus) (Amnks) 11.30-12.15
 5.15-5.45 Glasgow 6.00
 Which Way: the Catholic Church 7.00

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 6m-12.15
 10.00-10.30 Telling Alice 11.00-11.30
 12.00 Inverness Return 7.00 6m-12.15
 12.30 Glasgow 1.00
 1.30 Glasgow 2.15 Shared interests of David
 2.45-3.00 Film: World of Gulls
 3.15-3.45 Glasgow 4.00
 4.15-4.45 Glasgow 5.00
 5.15 Film: Bad Date (Enoch: Braunton
 5.45-6.00 Glasgow 6.00
 6.15-6.45 Glasgow 7.00
 7.15-7.45 Film for Life

ATV

A London except; Starts 9.30-
10.00 Taking Bikes... 9.30-10.00
Today 7.30-8.00 Film: The
Anthony Quinn, Sylvia Syms.
Film: Penny Gold (France).

Granada

A London except; Starts 9.30-10.
Today 7.30-8.00 Film: The
Anthony Quinn, Sylvia Syms.
Film: Penny Gold (France).

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Und-
tenne
ummer
Sugar
7.45-
ACOS-2

Chess

Invidious comparisons

At night I was at a small party celebrating the anniversary of the Chess society. It was a party since those prize either founding members or their representative, was a very pleasurable since now, after eleven years, we are able to have the success of our party to restore Britain to its place as one of the leading chess-playing

g the after-dinner con- we started discussing the really all-time immortals among champions. We agreed as difficult, almost impossible to make any valid on how a player from would fare if he were st someone from any generations apart, aring point had been nt on my part of the of trying to work out box of 14 today was then a world figure of age some hundreds of ck. I referred to an ort by Professor Elo ved by means of a it the peak period of unsvolv, dating from corresponded with period of Alexander dating from 1929.

I deemed absurd and ought both Alekhine blancha were of a cater that Smyslov had David Anderson, one allow founding mem- in many years than me, demurred y firmly, and what is rationally. He pointed successful Smyslov had ing that post period, won two Candidates' its, drawn one match nother against no less than Botvinnik, and justified his being in the same category as ted all this and their qually firmly that I estimation of the great players not achievement but also er they fulfilled my the creative genius tailed the vita originality and nag- restalling the obvious I added that the left unassailable position of no argument once g depended on my ciation of their fts. here I stand on a quicksand on which ple dare not tread, being a journalist ad

author by profession, the quicksand and the miasma provide a sort of natural habitat and at- tention that, through their familiarity, breed a contempt for terra firma. Elaborating on all this, I then said there was a super-class of world champion whose number included Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca, Botvinnik, and Tal. To these I would have also added Keres and Bronstein if they had ever gained the title. What about Karpov, said David, considering his results in the last few years? Was there any likelihood of his being the world title until 1984, the earliest? Certainly Karpov's results have been so great as to be fully worthy of the highest world championship category. Nor can one see any of the four semi-finalists in the Candidates' series succeeding in winning the world title from Karpov next year. Korchin is the likeliest of the four—the others are Polugaievsky, Portisch and Hübner—but he will stand in the veteran class when and if he plays Karpov for the title next year, and meanwhile Karpov has been consistently improving his play. In fact, it is precisely because Karpov's development as a player has not yet ended that I cannot, at a moment's notice, the idea that Karpov ranks among the greats of all time—yet.

On the other hand, if we can afford to wait until the end of another world championship qualifying cycle, ie until 1984, then we might well see a new world champion in the shape of the now 16-year-old Soviet grandmaster Garry Kasparov, who, as I mentioned last week, did so well in the international tournament at Baku earlier this year. Perhaps I might at this point clear up a little mystery about his true name, which was and is Vainstein. But this was hanged to Kasparov, the surname of his father, and to avoid incurring the powerful prejudice against Jews that remains widespread in the Soviet Union. Whatever the prejudice against him, it may be clear that in Kasparov lies the chief hope for the future of Soviet chess. From this Baku tournament I give a most impressively played game in which he defeated the woman world champion in world championship style.

White: G. Kasparov. Black: M. Chiburdanidze. QP King's Indian Defence. 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 N-B3 Q-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 B-N3 P-Q4 3 P-Q4 P-Q3 4 P-Q4 P-Q3

R-Q: 9. N-P. N-P. Black has at least equality. 1 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 2 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 3 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 4 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 5 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 6 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 7 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 8 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 9 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 10 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 11 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 12 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 13 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 14 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 15 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 16 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 17 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 18 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 19 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 20 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 21 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 22 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 23 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 24 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 25 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 26 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 27 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 28 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 29 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 30 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 31 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 32 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 33 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 34 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 35 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 36 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 37 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 38 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 39 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 40 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 41 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 42 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 43 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 44 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 45 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 46 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 47 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 48 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 49 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 50 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 51 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 52 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 53 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 54 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 55 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 56 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 57 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 58 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 59 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 60 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 61 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 62 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 63 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 64 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 65 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 66 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 67 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 68 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 69 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 70 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 71 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 72 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 73 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 74 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 75 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 76 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 77 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 78 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 79 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 80 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 81 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 82 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 83 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 84 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 85 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 86 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 87 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 88 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 89 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 90 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 91 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 92 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 93 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 94 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 95 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 96 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 97 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 98 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 99 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 100 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 101 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 102 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 103 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 104 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 105 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 106 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 107 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 108 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 109 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 110 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 111 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 112 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 113 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 114 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 115 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 116 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 117 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 118 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 119 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 120 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 121 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 122 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 123 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 124 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 125 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 126 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 127 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 128 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 129 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 130 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 131 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 132 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 133 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 134 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 135 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 136 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 137 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 138 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 139 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 140 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 141 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 142 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 143 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 144 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 145 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 146 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 147 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 148 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 149 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 150 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 151 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 152 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 153 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 154 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 155 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 156 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 157 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 158 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 159 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 160 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 161 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 162 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 163 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 164 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 165 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 166 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 167 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 168 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 169 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 170 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 171 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 172 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 173 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 174 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 175 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 176 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 177 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 178 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 179 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 180 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 181 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 182 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 183 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 184 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 185 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 186 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 187 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 188 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 189 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 190 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 191 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 192 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 193 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 194 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 195 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 196 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 197 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 198 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 199 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 200 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 201 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 202 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 203 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 204 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 205 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 206 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 207 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 208 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 209 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 210 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 211 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 212 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 213 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 214 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 215 P-Q5 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N-B3 B-N3 846 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 847 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 848 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 849 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 850 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 851 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 852 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 853 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 854 P-Q5 N-B3 B-N3 855 P-Q5 N-B3 B

Touched by the tendrils of the Raj

Few of the passengers, though, seemed to have crickets on their minds. Hawkfaced tritestopes with black barbed wire beards clutched rifles and stared out over the peaks, forts and walled villages of the marsh Khyber. Boys clutched squawking hens, a man went

up and down selling bananas, and a policeman untangled the manacles and chain he was carrying. There were not many women, just a few like piles of bright laundry with eyes swimming over veils.

The railway was impossible to build but the Brits built it

anyway, a triumph of skill and
crushed determination. The
train dragged itself hand over
and up the switchbacks,
plunging through tunnels and
sending clouds of black coal
smoke through the glassless

Happy birthday to Another Paper

How the Daily Telegraph saw the ejection of Mr Bradlaugh, an atheist, from the Commons, in August, 1881
... an even livelier event than Mr Skinner's temporary expulsion this week

that it has carried over the past 125 years. It stretches from the Crimea ("Miss Nightingale is recognized by Her Majesty's Government as the general superintendent of the female nursing establishment of the military hospitals of the army," with a sanctified re-Raphaelian picture of patriotic heroes and saintly women) to the SAS storming the Iranian Embassy in May. In these days, are crisp and less preachy: "An outrageous fraud in the intention of it was distorted in its crude effects. . . . But on the Tele-

Telegraph were already roaring magnificently. After meeting the extension of education among the lower classes, that had made mass newspapers possible, they passed on. In our conduct of this high tone of independent section we shall be bound to the fetters of no party; we will not be fearfully independent, not the independence of untracked and thoughtless attack, but the independence of utterance.

beginning, reflecting, Englishmen, we shall rise ever-
thoroughly loyal and constitu-
tional in our sentiments, in the
objects of our labour, and in
advice to our fellow-subjects,
purely, patriotic, in our
motives—and as Christians our
reliance upon, and our trust
shall be—*Dieu et mon Droit!*"

What else? Contrary to the barking of the dogs, it is possible to find fine and lively writing in the *Telegraph* (in

addition to very professional reporting) in parts, in Peter Simple, in the Books Page, in Features. It always has been possible. Read the account of Carson's forensic light-fitting playing around Oscar Wilde, or Lenin adjudicating in person on a wage claim. I tried to think of something agreeable

to say about letters and Ubiquities. But an editor can print only the letters that his readers send him, and I dare say that it takes longer than a century and a quarter, to build up the expertise for being a sublimary Recording Angel.

Happy Birthday, dear Telegraph! May you continue to

Keeping an eagle eye on low flyers

... was chiefly because an F711, almost a top, super-sonic, over a Welsh village and every one made a claim.

A recent exercise code-named "Smaller Flow, which would have involved the dropping of sorties over the Borders by Jaguars, Harriers, Phantoms and Lightnings, was cancelled. The weather was too bad and the air force played safe. Even so, 25 RAF aircraft were lost last year and investigations are still going on into some of the incidents. Only three are

time, the country's defence and that practice has to be frequent.

Farmers generally accept that argument and there is little evidence of stock being harmed. The NPU is more concerned about danger to their membership. One farm complained about almost half a ton of bird droppings falling from the top of a silo. It was surprised by a flying one. One of the leading farmers is already planning for bird strikes. A gull hit the right engine but penetrated the canopy and pilot One Squadron

The Ministry of Defence has calculated that the likelihood of a civilian being killed by an RAF aircraft falling from the sky at any one time in 56 million. Britain has the best record in NATO in the number of aircraft losses, only 76 planes in 15 million, flying 100 hours.

The force of the Jaguars based in Germany has their ability to deliver rather more than a million bombs.

leader at Lassitumau recalled hitting a gull so he gazed through the cockpit seal down over his head. Down into a jet intake, a single gull can destroy an engine. The station unsuccessfully employed a great eagle owl, a handsome bird of prey with terring orange eyes, to frighten away the gulls. But in six of the hazards a few Tyro strike squadrons is a popular posting.

It is real life, tremendously exciting it was told. The

Group Captain Dennis Caldwell, station commander at RAF Lossiemouth, where the

only constraint was bad visibility. "If all those targets across the North German plain have to be mapped in earnest by Jagus it will have to be a fine day."

Ronald Faux.

The odyssey of the Buddhist treasures

quantity of metal sculptures, ceramics, textile paintings and manuscripts, dating mostly from the seventh and eighth centuries. A.D. was removed from Japan. The cost of these operations, landed the temple in financial difficulties, however, and Oami was obliged to sell many of his newly acquired treasures. They were bought by Fusanosuke Kuhara, a businessman and politician.

tures in 1778 and having received orders of help in cataloguing. Some scholars in France and Japan, the Koreans have fully decided to undertake in classification and conservation on their own.

One of the National Museum staff, Ywon Yong-pil, is in Colog studying preservation techniques, and according to Choi sun, the director general, the work of cataloguing and restoring the treasures will be carried out on his return in

Katharine gave part of them to
Masao Yamamoto, General of
General of Korea, then a
Japanese colony from 1927-29.
in the hope it is believed
acquiring mining rights there.
Yamamoto in turn presented
the treasures to the Government
General Museum in Seoul.
By the time the Korean War
broke out in 1950 the collection
in Seoul was in the hands of
Dr Kim Che-won, director of the

According to Mr. Choi, there are plans for a large-scale expansion of the museum, which would allow him to devote a gallery to Chinese works of art. He then, having travelled half way across Asia and come through two wars unscathed, the treasures from Central Asia will remain hidden from the world.

Simon Scott Plummer



Two cricket Blues who became England captains: M. C. Cowdrey (left) and N. W. D. Yardley.



THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAINC
make ideas take shape

Stock Markets
T Ind 463.5 down 3.2
T Gilt 69.33 down 0.14

sterling
2.3470 up 110 pts
index 74.1 up 0.2

dollar
index 83.4 unchanged
DM 1.7643 down 2 pts

gold
637.50 up \$14

loney
month sterling 17.164
month Euro 5.96-9
month Euro 5.96-9

BRIT

vate ding l for pbuilder

Government is anxious to duce private capital into shipbuilding industry.

George Younger, Sec. of State for Scotland, said yesterday.

High British Shipbuilders early reached 45 ships in year, local unemployment in the Clyde is reached a postwar high of 13.5 per cent.

Younger said: "Costs reduced and the price per unit increased if business is to be profitable."

ports scrutiny

United States International Commission in London has agreed to investigate the complaint by the Auto Workers union American car industry injured by imports.

's TV exports

's colour television set in May rose 49.3 per cent a year before, but fell 2.9 per cent from April.

art plant sold

Dr Herbert has agreed the goodwill and assets of the machine works, near Coventry, to the Mott Machine Tool Co.

l transport deal

ation of Inland Waterways, a joint venture of British Waterways and Yorkshire-based, is to transport 20 million tonnes of waste to Yorkshire collieries, has announced.

ers order

sh Aerospace, now a full member of the Airbus Industrie, has received a £5m order to make the wings for 40 Airbus jetliners from Airbus.

lay surcharges

daymakers' bills from Association of British Agents' tour-operators will carry discounts of 10 per cent from next summer.

ld contract

thorn Oil UK has awarded most Scotland a contract more than £90m (about £100m) for a platform jacket for northern portion of the field.

exchange rate

International Monetary Fund reported that the value of the dollar against the SDR was 1.32162, down from 1.32162.

Bank of England puts up £700m to relieve interest rate pressure

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England is to make up to £700m available to the banking system next week to relieve renewed upward pressure on short term interest rates although an early cut in minimum lending rate is not ruled out.

The move is similar to the operations in the first half of 1980 and is designed to relieve the shortage of reserve assets available to the banking system. The Bank emphasized yesterday that it was not a sign of relaxation in monetary policy.

The relief is to be provided by the Bank offering to buy up to £700m of gilt-edged stock from banks and deposit-taking finance houses on condition that the stock is repurchased by August 17.

The facility will become available from next Friday. Banks can use it to gilt-edged stock of more than one year to maturity and equivalent to 1.5 per cent of their eligible liabilities at the mid-May make-up day.

The important difference between this repurchasing scheme and those earlier in the year is that the present scheme has been extended beyond the clearing banks to other groups of banks and the Bank's reserve asset requirement.

Fresh upward pressure on short term interest rates has been mounting since the Bank ended the last sale and repurchase arrangement in early June. It has been caused mainly by substantial private and overseas sector purchases of new government stocks.

When money is withdrawn from banks to pay the Exchequer, banks are drained not only of deposits but also of short-term liquid assets.

When these flows become too strong the Bank has to allow the banks temporarily to swap longer-term assets for the shorter-term liquidity that it requires them to hold under the reserve asset system.

The levels of bank deposits and sterling M3 are not directly affected by such operations which can be unwound as soon as flows between the private sector and the Exchequer reverse.

Flows to the Exchequer should also be increased during July as substantial tax payments fall due. During the past few days the overnight money rate has occasionally been as high as 20 per cent and the weekly rate has been close to 18 per cent. Without official help these rates threatened to go substantially higher, forcing bank base rates up too.

The Bank's obligation to relieve upward pressure on interest rates caused by a technicality does not rule out an early reduction in the minimum lending rate and the general level of interest rates.

Pressure for the Government to authorize a reduction in M3 has been intensifying and City analysts are expecting a reduction of some kind during July.

At yesterday's weekly Treasury Bill tender the average rate of discount at which bills were allotted eased again from 15.73 to 15.68 per cent.

Dollar slumps as American trade deficit doubles to \$4,000m

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 27

America's balance of trade deficit more than doubled in May as oil imports rose and exports fell. The worse than expected trade report produced a decline in the value of the dollar in late currency trading today.

Also depressing the dollar the continuing fall in some American interest rates, today Citibank and Bankers Trust of New York cut prime lending rates by 1½ per cent from 12 per cent.

The United States deficit in May totalled \$3,959m (almost £1,700m) compared with a deficit of \$1,867 (slightly more than £800m) in April. The Department of Commerce said that the seasonally adjusted trade deficit for the first five months of this year reached \$19,318m.

But the news had little effect on the Dow Jones industrial average, which closed 1.62 down at 81.83.

The dollar fell below 1.76 Deutsche marks on selling after the news of a wider than expected \$3,960m United States May trade deficit.

The dollar was quoted at 1.7570 Deutsche marks, compared with 1.7615/25 before the news. It opened at 1.7633/38 this morning. Most market participants had been expecting a deficit of between \$2,000m and \$2,500m.

The Commerce Department's statistics showed that net petroleum imports rose by about \$700m last month to \$6,605m. Overall imports in May rose 5.4 per cent to \$21,637m and exports fell by 4.3 per cent to \$17,678m. The United States had a trade surplus with Britain of \$434m.

Exports to Western Europe fell by \$997m and Commerce Department officials suggest that this is an indication of a general slowdown in economic activity in Europe leading to a global recession.

The dollar received some support in the United States from Federal Reserve Board efforts to increase some

short-term rates. The money supply grew rapidly in the last statement week and there is a new sense of caution by the Fed in providing new funds to the market.

The United States narrowly defined money supply, M-1A, rose \$3,500m to a seasonally adjusted \$372,800m in the week ended June 18, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said. Last week's figure was revised to \$369,300m from \$369,400m.

M-1B rose \$3,400m to \$392,500 from a revised \$389,100m. Last week's figure was originally reported as \$388,900m.

The Fed's caution, despite the very slow rate of money supply growth, has been prompted by concern about the dollar's course in the foreign exchange market, bankers said.

The fact that the Fed has effectively blocked the declining trend in short-term money market rates has revived anxiety in the bond markets, but given the dollar support.

Bond prices have been moving steadily lower this week and some dealers are saying their fears of another period like that seen early this year when the market collapsed. Enthusiasm in the Congress for tax cuts is prompting their concern.

Some dealers believe the move in the rate for Federal funds to over 9½ per cent from below 8½ per cent, demonstrates the Fed's resolve to maintain tight money policy, irrespective of what the politicians do on the fiscal front.

Bankers point out there is no inconsistency between a fall in the prime rate and rises in most short-term money market rates.

The prime rate has fallen more slowly than other rates, so that even at an 11½ per cent prime the rate is three percentage points above the six month certificate of deposit rate.

Bankers are able to borrow well below prime. Gold up in London: Fresh investment demand lifted the price of gold by \$14 to \$637.1.

Severe cutbacks by motor components and domestic appliance manufacturers GKN to dismiss 2,000 and close factory

By David Felton
and Derek Harris

Recession in the motor industry and the domestic appliance trade brought more gloom on the employment front for thousands of workers yesterday. Widespread redundancies and short-time working, particularly in the West Midlands, were announced.

Further evidence of the recession's severe effects on the motor industry was provided with the announcement that the forgings division of GKN is to make more than 2,000 workers redundant.

The brunt of the cutbacks will be felt in the West Midlands, which has already experienced widespread redundancies in manufacturing industry over the past few months. GKN plans to close one factory in Birmingham and virtually to cease operations at a plant in Warwick.

A company official said last night: "We can't see any prospect of an immediate upturn in the motor industry and that is why this action has had to be taken. We are not optimistic

either about the possibilities for exports because this is a world recession and we have just to sit tight and hope that it does not last too long."

The redundancies came on top of almost 1,000 jobs shed by GKN Sankey, another GKN subsidiary, last month in operations related to the motor industry. The largest cutback was at the company's factory at Telford, Shropshire, where 600 jobs were lost.

GKN's announcement closely follows decisions by the major car companies to move towards short-time working and, in the case of Ford, to ask for 2,300 voluntary redundancies.

GKN said discussions with the unions were continuing over the closure of P and W Winton in Birmingham, where 800 jobs will disappear.

The company also plans to transfer most operations at Smethwick Drop Forgings to its factory at Kidderminster, Worcestershire. Five hundred jobs will be lost as a result of the consolidation on the Kidderminster site, where a further 90 workers will be made redundant.

TI National Tube, another West Midlands company suffering from the motor industry downturn, is to cease trading at the end of September with the loss of 230 jobs, it was announced yesterday. The Halesowen company, part of Tube Investments, makes cold-drawn steel tubes.

Four thousand other Tube Investments workers are to go on short-time. The difficulties have been largely caused by a collapse in deliveries of domestic appliances by British makers that is bringing widespread production cutbacks in the white goods sector as a whole.

Thorn-EMI's domestic appliances division is among other key manufacturers in the sector hit by short-time working, with some 7,000 workers at seven out of their nine factories already on a reduced week. This is more than two-thirds of its workforce involved with domestic appliances, including both electrical and gas equipment and domestic central heating items.

Tube Investments' domestic appliance cutbacks are largely affecting factories in the Midlands. The other 2,000

workers on short-time are spread throughout the many other sectors in which the company is involved. Production of washing machines and refrigerators, as well as the domestic central heating sector, seem to be worst hit.

Almost 700 textile workers were made redundant yesterday with the closure of two Courtauld's mills in Cumbria. The closures in Carlisle and Workington were announced six weeks ago and despite a campaign by unions and MPs, the company refused to change its plans.

Worker directors of the Triumph motor cycle cooperative at Meriden said yesterday that "the picture is still unclear" regarding a proposed takeover by the Hull-based Armstrong equipment group.

But the workers have accepted 307 redundancies, or two-thirds of the workforce. ST has recalled 2,000 workers who had been laid off from the Rover plant at Solihull after normal production was resumed at Pressed Steel Fisher's car body plant at Cowley.

Doulton lops £2m off Fairey price after revision of profits forecast

By Philip Robinson

S. Pearson's subsidiary Doulton is to pay £2m less to the National Enterprise Board for the purchase of the engineering group.

Profits of the engineering group are expected to be 27½ per cent lower than originally forecast.

Doulton's first offer for Fairey was £24m when the 1980 profits forecast was £5.5m. Now it has revised the NEB to pay £22m in cash, after a revised forecast of profits of at least £4m for the year to December.

Contracts are expected to be signed on Monday and part of the purchase price will be raised by a placing with institutions of 2.16 million Pearson shares, which closed last night at 230p.

A joint statement last night said that the new forecast was made by the Fairey board. It is understood the NEB board welcomed the chance to review its figures in these circumstances.

Much of the downturn this year is thought to come from the engineering side, at one time the biggest profit contributor. The most important factor this year is likely to be the

hydraulics division, supported by the group's filtration and marine interests.

However, there is unofficial optimism that the engineering side could resume its top slot.

The new owners do not envisage top management changes and Mr Angus Murray, Fairey's chairman will continue in his present position in which he steered the company from near collapse to profits of £5.1m last year.

The NEB bought Fairey from the receiver two years ago for £18m. Earlier this year it was under some political pressure to diversify itself of certain holdings. Hambros tendered its offer late in February. But conscious of the taxpayers' interest, the NEB opted for the higher Doulton offer, which is now more in line with the sort of package Hambros said it could put together.

Steel unions to fight extra closures

Continued from page 1

turning a government institution into a commercial business.

"I have brought the corporation's capacity down a long way towards the demand for steel from 30 million tonnes to a planned 15 million tonnes" but unfortunately the demand keeps racing away from us.

"This was the correct policy because it is no good making steel if no one wants to buy it." Union warning: Union leaders in South Wales said yesterday that there would be a "violent reaction" if the British Steel Corporation attempted to close any of the plants.

None of the plants on Port Talbot steel plants (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff).

Fears that one of the plants could close as the price the corporation may have to pay for receiving additional government cash to avoid liquidation were strengthened yesterday by a statement on BBC Radio Wales by Sir Charles Villiers that closure of one of the plants could not be ruled out.

Mr Stanley Biddiscombe, an area organizer of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest steel union, said: "If they try to close either plant I forecast a violent reaction. We thought that the sacrifice of jobs; at the two plants was the price we had to pay to secure a future for the remaining workforce."

Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC, said: "The most graceful statement I have ever heard. I am convinced that Sir Keith is waging a personal vendetta against South Wales. It may be that he wants to destroy the traditional industries in order to break up the traditional Labour vote. If one of these options comes about then South Wales will have suffered even more than it did in the thirties."

When the figures for Shotton, North Wales, are included the principle will have suffered more than 21,000 job losses in the steel industry within a year.

The closure of Llanwern would be even more serious for the area than the closure of Port Talbot because it uses coal from local pits. Without Llanwern the closure of at least 12 pits with further large job losses would be inevitable.

Thorn EMI seeks approval for new US scanner deal

By Bill Johnston

The United States Department of Justice has suspended legal action against General Electric of America and Thorn EMI until next week pending an investigation into the company's latest proposals for the medical scanner business in the United States.

A new acquisition plan presented by both companies to the department excludes Thorn EMI's assets in the United States. Earlier this week the department had threatened legal action over the £17m deal, which was to mark Thorn EMI's exit from the medical diagnostic market.

A deal announced in April by Thorn EMI would secure for General Electric all scanner sales and servicing outside the United States and servicing within America. It also required that Thorn EMI drop all litigation against GE for alleged breach of patent.

The proposed deal, although subject to the approval of both the American and the British Governments, was due to have been formally agreed yesterday.

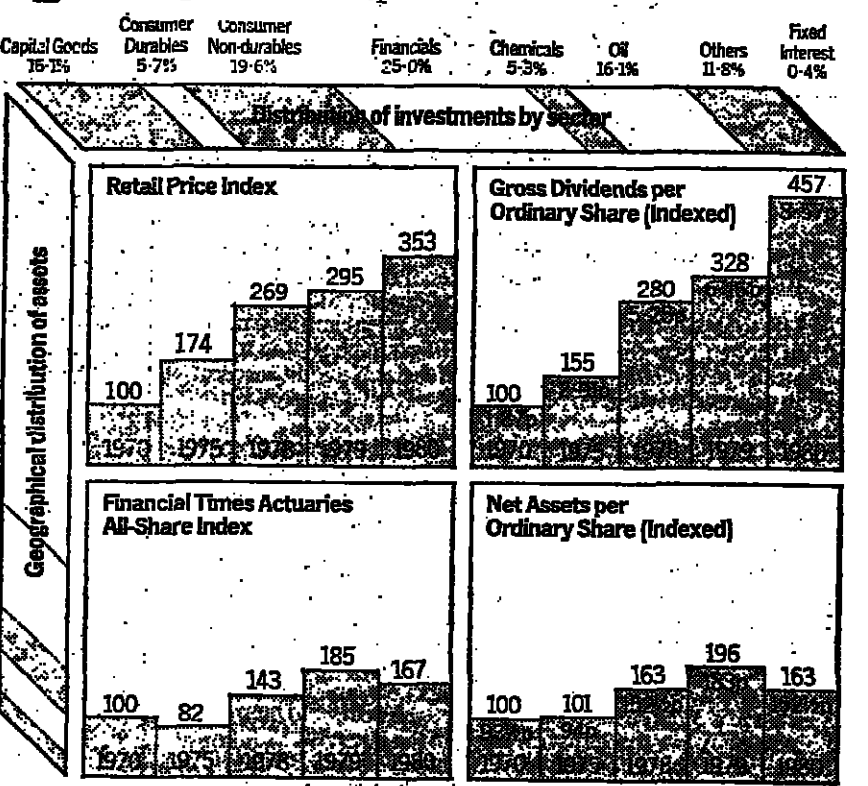
Objections were raised by the Justice Department which felt that the acquisition would violate legislation preventing mergers or acquisitions that would substantially less competitive.

Although the new proposals exclude American assets of Thorn EMI, the department's investigation is still crucial. It would be objected to the acquisition if it affected the competitive balance of the home market.

The new proposals would still mean Thorn EMI holding the patent on EMI scanners. The company is looking for a purchaser prepared to manufacture its two scanner models.

Thorn EMI's decision in April to sell the medical scanner interest came after the company's medical division had lost in the first part of the year between £5m and £10m.

Continental Union Trust Company Limited



Total Assets at 31st March 1980: £29 million.

The economic scene has been transformed by the adoption of a new political philosophy restricting the hitherto increasing involvement of the public sector and placing greater emphasis on private initiative and enterprise. The disappearance of the Price Commission, Exchange Controls and dividend restraint and the proposed tax exemption of capital gains made by Investment Trusts all benefit shareholders of companies such as ours. We wait in expectation of the first signs of economic recovery accompanied by a fall in the rate of inflation and interest rates, together with a return of industrial confidence which, with material reduction of government borrowing, would have very significant investment implications. Our policy remains unchanged. We shall take advantage of the abolition of Exchange Controls and continue to seek areas with the best investment prospects.

D.E. LeRoy-Lewis, Chairman

A member of the Touche, Remnant Management Group.

Total funds under Group Management exceed £800 million.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from Continental Union Trust Company Limited, Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BB.

PRICE CHANGES

Amex Cor 13p to 59p
Int Gas 8p to 30p
Int Matt 8p to 30p
Int Matt 8p to 30p

ard 6p to 42p
Hallam 10p to 37p
Int Cros 25p to 67p

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buys	buys	buys
lia \$	2.09	2.02	2.02
m Sch	30.65	23.95	23.95
m Fr	69.00	65.50	65.50
1 \$	2.73	2.66	2.66
1 \$	13.22	12.67	12.67
4 Mdk	8.88	8.48	8.48
1 Fr	9.87	9.47	9.47
1 DM	4.25	4.07	4.07
1 Dr	102.00	94.00	94.00
1 Dr	11.75	11.35	11.35
1 Dr	1.13	1.09	1.09
1 Dr	2010.00	1920.00	1920.00
1 Dr	534.00	509.00	509.00
1 Dr	4.70	4.47	4.47

Agreement reached on Zimbabwe debt repayment

Premium for the bonds soon

Southern Rhodesian bonds were suspended on the London Stock Exchange yesterday after agreement had been reached on a debt repayment package with the new Government of Zimbabwe.

Arrangements for the settlement of £50m debts to the British Government are to be announced in the House of Commons early next week.

But 13,000 British holders of Rhodesian bonds, who are owed a similar amount in arrears of interest and capital, may have to wait several days before repayment details are announced.

It is understood that the Council of Foreign Bondholders, which negotiated the deal, is awaiting a policy announcement from the Island Revenue on likely tax treatment before

announcing final repayment arrangements.

Settlement of debts outstanding on the 12 Southern Rhodesian bonds trading in London is likely to take the form of issue of new stock.

None of the bondholders concerned has been serviced since Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, made a unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. Eight of the stocks have already matured.

The price of the stocks has moved steadily higher on the London market since Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, stated earlier this year that his government would honour all outstanding debts.

The Southern Rhodesian 21 per cent 1965/70, for instance, has risen from about £100 to

£150 since the beginning of the year.

If repayment terms are favourable thousands of British investors could receive windfall profits.

The agreement could also be a coup for Tower Fund Managers, the investment management group headed by Mr Brian Banks.

Mr Banks said yesterday that on advice from Mr Roger Abrahamson of Simon & Co., a bonds expert, his group had ploughed a significant amount of clients' investment moneys into the Rhodesian stocks over the last year.

He said that gains of about 40 per cent had already been achieved on bond investments.

Richard Allen

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

With so much interest concentrated at present on the gilt-edged market, and much advice being given that government stock is high on the list of "good buys", it is inevitable for some attention to be focused on the National Savings Stock Register. This admirable institution enables small investors to buy gilts at a minimal charge and lets them enjoy the income gross.

But the National Savings Stock Register suffers a defect—its size. Only 50 or 60 government securities are included out of the 100-odd listed.

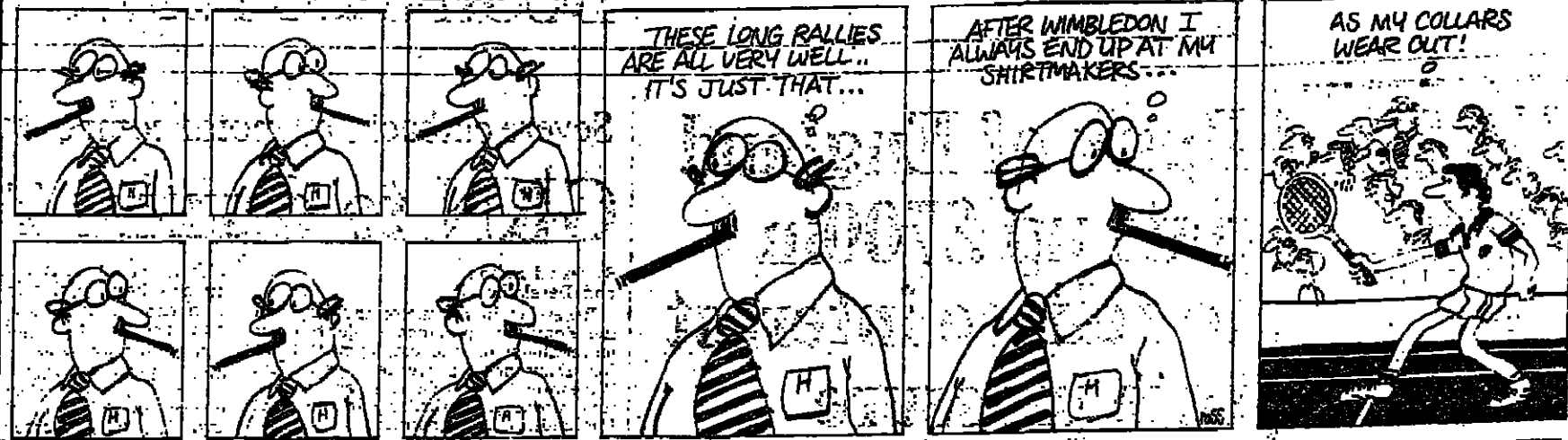
The Department of National Savings points out that the Register was not designed to be comprehensive, but representative. And it is true that it has a mix of short, medium and long-dated stock, not to mention a virtually complete tally of the

undated, irredeemable stock which is worthy of a mini "grouse" of its own. Surely, as savings medium aimed at the small investor should include these heartbreak (as many people have discovered) stocks?

But is this enough? There are variations in yield and expected capital return—indeed judging these moves to a nicety is the science of investing in gilts. At present, although there is no difficulty in finding a good running yield from the stocks on the register, there appears to be a wider opportunity for capital appreciation in the stocks not listed on it.

Making all government stock automatically available on the register would also remove another criticism: the speed at which new issues are added to the list. Three were added in April this year, but they were the first since December, 1977.

HOFF OF HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Home loans

If you want a mortgage, go and see your bank manager

Any debate on the tax changes recommended for building societies in the Wilson Report is bound to be complicated or even defeated by the clear reprieve from the Building Societies Association. This was that such changes would inevitably lead to a jump in the mortgage interest rate to 17.18 per cent.

After suffering under a 15 per cent mortgage rate for six months—a crippling burden for some, particularly those who bought their houses only a few years ago when the mortgage rate was almost half at 8 per cent—most people recoil in horror at the thought of the mortgage rate being higher still. And they include politicians.

But there are those who are prepared to pay such a price in order to buy the house they want. All the big building societies now operate a differential mortgage interest rate for loans in excess of £15,000. The rate ranges from 1 to 2 points above the recommended rate.

And then there are the banks, both British and American, which have proved that there is a gap in the home loan market to be exploited by those who can provide readily available funds in fairly large amounts, whatever the price. Of course, potential borrowers in this category are sensitive to interest rates too, but the demand is still there.

More important from the view of many a prospective mortgagee (the borrower) is the fact that the money is also there. Building society queues have eased since January, but not all applicants are receiving the right amount of money at the right time.

Those in the position of having found the house that he, she or they want at possibly a more comfortable price and are having difficulty in finding funds should turn first of all to the Trustee Savings Banks. As the table shows, these are awash with money they are willing to lend at reasonable prices.

The individual regional banks decide their own level of interest rates, which explains the range between 15.5 per cent and 18 per cent. In the South-east the mortgage interest rate is 16 per cent up to the advance maximum of £30,000. The average advance is £14,000, but that should not deter borrowers looking at a higher price tag.

When the TSBs decided to muscle into the mortgage

Both British and American banks have proved that there is a gap in the market.

HOME LOANS FROM THE BANKS

Bank	Minimum advance	Average advance	Interest rate	Total loan	Amount lent	Sum still available
	£	£	%	£	£m	£m
Bank of America	5,000	25,000	19.5-22	na	2	Funds available
Bank of Scotland	—	na	20	na	na	Funds available
Boston Trust & Savings	5,000	10,000	24.5-25	100	1	Funds available
Citibank	5,500	17,000	19.8-22.5	na	85	Funds available
Lloyds	20,000	31,000	20	1,141	30	10
Midland	20,000	na	19.5	na	na	Funds available
Royal Bank of Scotland	10,000	9,000	20	na	na	No limit
Royal Trust Co of Canada	20,000	35,000	21	600	—	Elastic budget
Trustee Savings Bank	—	14,000	15.5-18	6,000	66	100
Williams & Glyn	20,000	30,000	20	na	na	Funds available

including earlier home improvement loans and/or second loans and "top-ups" of £2500 next year; £10m total for year.

market a year ago they did not slavishly copy the building society pattern. Two useful improvements are that the mortgage manager lets the prospective purchaser see the TSBs survey of the property and that a mortgage protection policy is included free for those who prefer a repayment to an endowment mortgage.

Given that the TSBs have their own insurance company, some might find it surprising as well as welcome that endowment mortgages are not pushed. If the TSBs have the most money publicly earmarked for lending—some £100m this year and £250m in 1981—the clearing banks, which entered the fray last year before general lending controls came down, will have no difficulty in finding the money for would-be borrowers who are prepared to pay 2 to 3 points above bank

base rate, at present 17 per cent, for a mortgage. Lloyds has quoted the amounts it was willing to lend when it entered the market last year and it has already increased the initial £20m by another £20m. However, the general lending level being considered by the bank is about 3.5 per cent of their total lending business—which runs into thousands of millions.

Unlike the TSBs, the three of the Big Five clearing banks are in the first mortgage market. Lloyds, Williams and Glyn's have made their home loan business a fairly exclusive affair for special customers seeking larger loans. Each has a minimum advance of £30,000, but the maximum varies from a mere £96,000 for Lloyds and £100,000 for Williams and Glyn's to £150,000 for Midland customers.

All share a maximum advance percentage of 80 per cent of the purchase price, but whereas Lloyds and Williams and Glyn's charge 20 per cent the rate of Midland is 19.5 per cent.

The Scottish banks are less "up-market". Bank of Scotland has no minimum, while the Royal Bank of Scotland (in the same group as Williams and Glyn's) fixes it at £10,000. A special feature with the Royal is that it is possible to obtain a 100 per cent advance.

The American banks, often their finance subsidiaries, were really the first to try putting a dent in the building society mortgage monopoly. Bank of America and Boston Trust & Savings and Citibank do not run an exclusive service. Their low minimum advance (£5,000-£5,500) is designed to appeal as much to the unbanked British as to those with housing aspirations too large to be accommodated by the building societies.

However, as the table shows, their charges make these home loans more expensive than most. Boston Trust, for example, pitches its rate at 24.5 to 25 points above Finance Houses Association base rate. Bank of America operates a sliding scale of loan according to size of loan. At present, all report that interest is quiet.

Citibank's minimum advance of £5,500 gives the misleading impression that it, too, has the lower end of the market mainly in mind. In fact, it does substantially more of its business in the "upper price" regions where, unlike the building societies, it charges less.

The 19.8 per cent rate is for loans in excess of £50,000; loans up to £10,000 cost 22.5 per cent.

Royal Trust Company of Canada, also largely geared to upper end of the market, has laid down detailed specifications for its borrowers, including an extra 10 per cent when a mortgage protection policy is in force, the maximum advance varies between 70 and 90 per cent, according to the size of property. There is a valuation scale fee based on £1,000 steps and, clearly defined on loan ratios. (For most banks, including Royal Trust, for income up to £10,000, the maximum advance is 25 times gross income.)

Report of the Committee to Review the Functioning of Financial Institutions.

Margaret Stone

Talking shop

Make the most of this summer's sales

It's tough in the high street at the moment, says David Ramage, controller of sales and operations at Debenhams. A view echoed by other departmental stores up and down the country.

The recession, which has started to bite with a vengeance in recent weeks, has meant a tough few months for retailers. Customers are looking at prices for more keenly when stepping into the shops.

My advice, if you want to buy some particular item, is to hold off until the summer clearance sales are in full swing. In some areas, these will be bigger and better than in past years, both in terms of price reductions and the range of goods offered, as both retailers and manufacturers rush to get stock and help their cash flows.

Some departmental stores have already started. The House of Fraser, for example, is in the Northeast and North-west while at Barneys, the London-based Kensington store, it has begun. Between now and mid-July most of the more stores will be joining in.

Just what sort of bargain you will get depends on where you live. While London retailers bemoan the absence of big spending wealthy tourists, a survey carried out by The Times Business News this week shows that retailers outside the South-east are suffering most, with the North-east and South Wales the worst hit.

A check round the departmental stores shows generally that the smaller the cost of the item, the more the price is

less generously reduced. On bigger items the extent of the mark down will vary from store to store, but in the Sunderland branch the 12 per cent reduction, quoted as a lounge suite from £649 to £549, is not nearly as inviting as those offered by other department stores. Debenhams, for example, is reducing furniture by 15-20 per cent in its stores throughout the country.

Furniture fashions may not change as quickly as clothing, but the manufacturers are worried about stock levels and anxious to get rid of as much as possible. Bruce Coulson, sales director for the Army & Navy Stores, which are concentrated in the South-east, says that all furniture will be reduced.

Lounge suites which normally sell for £925, will be reduced by 25 per cent to £740 when the sale starts next Tuesday. House of Fraser stores (including Bakers, Army & Navy, Rackhams, Kendal Milne, Cavendish House and Harrods), have an added bonus for bargain seekers. Until the end of next month they are offering

"interest-free" credit on some goods. As long as your purchase costs over £400 you can pay by twelve monthly instalments at no extra cost—an attractive offer at a time of high interest rates.

In the light of the big furniture price reductions to be found in some stores, bargain seekers at the John Lewis Partnership could be disappointed. Although they will be reducing china and glassware and other "small items" by half or a third, the sale in larger goods will not be extensive. The amount on sale will depend mainly on what individual store managers have in the way of seconds or goods returned from customers.

Even during the sales the John Lewis Partnership maintains its "Never knowingly undersold" claim, now some 40 years old. So if you buy an item from one of its stores and then see it for a lower price elsewhere, John Lewis will refund the difference—so long as it did not have a lower price when it was sold.

The famous Harrods sale, which starts on July 12, will live up to its reputation. Ranges of furniture will be reduced by between 30 and 50 per cent. A decorative Louis XV style dining suite in mahogany, including six dining chairs and a sideboard, is a snip at £4,500, a saving of £2,250.

Sylvia Morris



Inflation supports the view that 1980 sale prices are unlikely to be repeated.

Photograph by John Manning

A new unit trust investing in the dynamic economies of the Pacific Basin

Tyndall Far Eastern Fund

The new Tyndall Far Eastern Fund invests in some of the fastest growing economies of the world—Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and other countries of the Pacific Basin. Tyndall believe that now is a good time for those in the UK to invest in the Far East. Despite a recent improvement in the yen, over the last 18 months the pound has shown a steep rise in relation to Far East currencies. So equity shares in this area can now be bought more advantageously than for many years.

Japan has learnt the lesson of 1973 and has become far less vulnerable to oil price rises. This is one reason why Tyndall believe that the recent turnaround in the yen is the start of a major recovery and there is potential for a rise in share prices.

The volatility of these markets with their high risks and possibilities of profit puts a premium on knowledge of the area. Tyndall already have a great deal of successful experience in managing funds invested in the Far East.

The aim of the Tyndall Far Eastern Fund is capital growth. The minimum investment is £1,500 and the initial charge is 3% (reduced to 2% on the excess over £10,000)—unusually low for a trust investing in the Far East.

For further information telephone Tyndall at Bristol 0272 32241, London 01-242 9367 or Edinburgh 031-225 1168 or use the coupon below.

Tyndall Far Eastern Fund
To: Tyndall Managers Limited,
18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS99 7UA.

Please send me full details and application form for the Tyndall Far Eastern Fund.

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Address _____
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Not applicable to Eire

Insurance

Ready reckoner for household contents

If you were to have a serious fire at your house today, would you find that you had been seriously under-insured? Many people would be.

Insurance is not just for the full value (not least because premiums are calculated as a percentage of the sum insured). Nearly two years ago the insurance industry, under the auspices of the British Insurance Association, produced a guide to house rebuilding costs, based on the type of house, its age, location and size.

But the BIA fibbed at the thought of providing a guide for household contents, because possessions vary widely between households. This left the conscientious with no alternative but to go round each room, paper and pencil in hand, listing contents and what they would cost to replace.

Royal Insurance, however, after two years of research, has come to the rescue. It has stepped in with limited guidance, based on the buying patterns of different socio-economic groups and the types of house they tend to live in.

It has produced an attractive device for calculating contents costs. It shows a house on the outside; you move the type of house in the appropriate window, and you are then provided with a figure for all the contents (based on the full cost of replacement) and also a separate figure appears in the window of each room of the house.

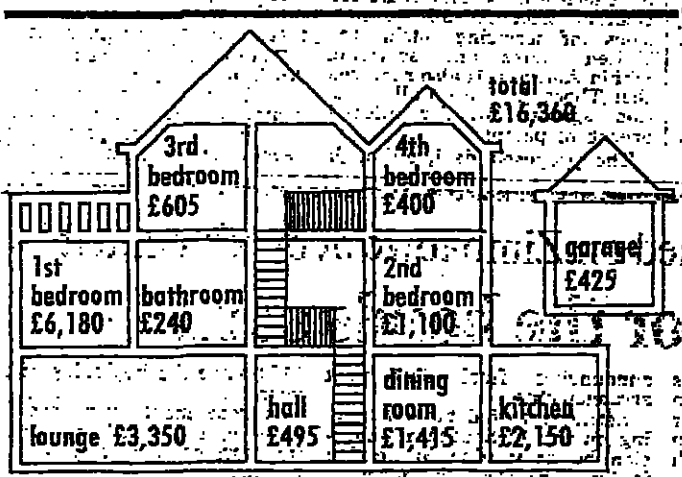
The Royal has assumed that each household consists of a married couple and one child. Newly married couples whose houses are quite sparsely furnished, probably will find that the figures quoted are too high for them, although even if furniture is hand-me-downs or has come from jumble sales, it is the cost of brand-new replacement which matters for this purpose.

Anyone with a special interest which involves any kind of collection or with valuable antique furniture, will find the figures too low. The figures are being offered only as a guide; they are not being looked upon as a minimum and every householder will still be responsible for arriving at the correct estimate. The best way, of course, is to call in a professional valuer experienced in this type of work. That, how-

ever, could cost well over a hundred pounds.

Jewellery which is insured on all risks terms, should be excluded from the calculation. Clothes and household linen should be insured for the cost of replacement, less an allowance for depreciation. The Royal's list is not exhaustive, it has not tackled flats, or large houses with more than four bedrooms. But it is a useful starting-point for many.

John Drummond



	Large 3-bed semi-det.	Small 3-bed semi-det.	2-bed terrace
1st bedroom	4,180	2,785	2,870
2nd bedroom	1,005	1,705	685
3rd bedroom	480	400	—
4th bedroom	—	—	—
Lounge	3,450	2,395	1,560
Dining room	3,450	2,195	1,560
Kitchen	1,345	1,010	735
Bathroom	275	275	275
Hall, stairs, landing	275	275	275
Garage shed/extension	375	280	230
TOTAL	£11,270	£7,960	£7,240

*Guidelines provided by Royal Insurance.

Round-up

Cashing cheques off the beaten track

From gold sovereigns to money left in the latest piece of plastic, the ways of taking or obtaining money abroad are

regimented. "National Girobank's contribution to the traveller's ever-expanding wage mecum is the Postcheque service, which has been further extended to give its customers access to one of the most extensive networks of cash points in Europe and North Africa.

Postcheque service makes use of post offices, more than 80,000 of them—in 22 countries which include Cyprus, Turkey, Finland, Greece, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia and, any country now, Ireland.

Post offices are found in remoter spots and hamlets than banks and bureaux de change, and they tend to open for longer hours and many of them open on Sunday morning too.

Using the service is easy. Customers apply to Girobank for a book of 10 Postcheques which enables them to withdraw up to the equivalent of £50 of cheques with a maximum of two cheques each day. The amount is debited in sterling at the exchange rate on the day the transaction is recorded at the overseas administrative centre. There is a 50p charge for each cheque.

The managed funds industry did not over-react when exchange controls were lifted at the end of last year, but over the past few months there has been a steady trickle of funds which have taken advantage of the new-found freedom to invest where they will.

The new fund and the minimum lump-sum investment is £500.

● Henderson Administration has set up an offshore subsidiary based in Guernsey to manage a small range of offshore funds. The first fund is the Henderson American Offshore Fund. A distinctive feature will be the gearing element. Unlike authorized United Kingdom funds, this one will be able to borrow up to 25 per cent of its subscribed capital to gear its performance.

● Equitable Life Assurance has introduced a new facility for policyholders. When their policy matures, instead of having to withdraw the money for a nominal annual premium of £3 the proceeds can be left to roll up with Equitable's funds.

The proceeds can be left to grow—and withdrawn later as a lump sum or withdrawn in partial encashments to provide an income facility, whenever it is needed. The minimum withdrawal is £250.

This useful option is available immediately provided the policy proceeds amount to at least £2,500.

● Offers this weekend are from Framlington which recommends its Tucano Fund, for its rising income, which has grown faster than inflation, from Target Group which certainly got the timing right when it converted the Carleil investment trust into the Target Energy Fund. M & G Group is suggesting its share exchange scheme for investors with a minimum portfolio of £1,000.

OFFER TO INVESTORS WITH SHARES WORTH £1,000 OR MORE

Send for details of M&G's Share Exchange Plan which enables you to transfer your shares and gain full-time investment management, special of risk and Capital Gains Tax advantages.

66 An investment trust which has produced consistently good results across a range of funds is likely to be worth looking at. M & G is an obvious choice.

Please send me full details of your Share Exchange Plan.

To: The M&G Group, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Telephone: 01-626 4388.

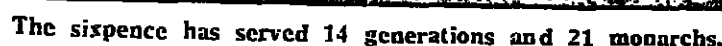
NAME (Mr/Ms/Mrs) _____
INITIALS _____ SURNAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____
TELEPHONE _____

Member of the Investment Association

M&G

THE M&G GROUP

tion



Since that time the Royal Mint has coined around 200,000 million sixpences to a peak in 1967, the last time it was mined, of 240 million coins. It is reckoned that there are still 150 million sixpences in circulation. Spink says that a pre-1946 coin is worth about four times face value and a sixpence of 1947-1950, 100p.

Philip Robinson

Readers Forum

So the units appreciate at a faster pace (because the managers pay no capital gains tax), but there is a greater deduction at the end of the day. Policies linked to a life office's own fund (not an authorized unit trust) are not affected.

ly, furniture, car and the like. In addition he gets a cash sum of £25,000, plus an income for life from half her remaining assets. Her children would inherit the rest equally.

If she is adamant about not making a will and dies before

My son is going on a trip to the United States and I am worried about the stories which I have heard of the high level of medical costs which can be incurred. We have been trying to get

venue concessions for those working abroad

RL

Danby Bloch and
Raymond Godfrey

Danby Bloch and
Raymond Godfrey

RAMLINGTON

Income Trust distribution up 22%

INCOME TRUST

Investor's week

Rights issues and bids dominate

at the buyers are waiting
the second and third.

Peter Wainwright

OF THE WEEK

S

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises				
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
92p	56 1/2p	Lasserson Strath	12p to 87p	Good prelim
760p	337p	Andromo	84p to 784p	Oil found near Ninian field
178p	108p	Plessey	18p to 178p	Fine final quarter
205p	142p	Wesley Duffryn	25p to 207p	Good annual profit
180p	145p	Redland	25p to 172p	Year's profit better than expected
		Reveltex	6p to 51p	Oil Catto bid
Falls				
33p	23p	Braid Grp	4p to 23p	Int loss; no div
219p	184p	Disillers	10p to 198p	Yr's figures next month
173p	137p	Fosco Min	7p to 184p	Bid for Unicorn
96p	65p	Henlys	3p to 70p	Int setback
258p	190p	Mothercare	18p to 242p	Annual meeting caution

TARGET ENERGY FUND

Public Offer **This unrivalled opportunity to invest in energy is closing soon**

Crucial Investment Area

A strictly limited offer of units at

Tax Advantage

The purpose of the new Fund is to provide investors with an opportunity to invest in a managed stake in the energy field, which is economically and politically a crucial investment.

The Fund will be invested solely in the energy sector of British and American securities as countries have the greatest experience in the discovery and exploitation of energy resources. Of course investment will also be made in other countries if it appears to serve the interests of investors.

Outstanding Growth

Potential

The aim of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation of investors' capital but also attach importance to increasing the fund's income. The Managers believe the energy sector is one with outstanding potential for growth and that companies which have increased their profits in their dividend policy will see the greatest increase in the value of their shares.

The importance of energy is reflected in the

5% DISCOUNT

The portfolio will not be confined to energy seeking and producing companies. It will also include the shares of companies which research and market energy conservation techniques. Many

Subject to the enactment of the Finance Bill, 1980, an authorised unit trust such as Target Energy Fund will be exempt from tax on its capital gains with effect from 31st March, 1980. This represents a major concession which substantially increases the already considerable attractions of unit trust investment.

Special 5% Discount
Target Energy Fund has been formed by the acquisition of a £18m investment trust with a long standing interest in the energy sector. Several

former shareholders of this investment trust are institutions such as pension funds, life assurance companies, investment trusts and unit trusts. Many of these institutional shareholders, despite having their own investment and research departments, intend to retain a significant part of their resultant units in Target Energy Fund. The remainder of their holdings, which are to be sold back to the Managers, are being made available to the general public at a discount of 5% in this strictly limited offer, which may be closed anytime.

Units in Target Energy Fund are on offer at 52¢ each, less the special discount of 5%. The current gross annual yield is 3%.

Central Pacific Minerals
Chiffo

Columbia Gas
Consolidated Oil & Gas
Double Eagle
Gulf Canada
Mobil
Nippon Oil
Phillips Petroleum
Westmoreland Coal
NUCLEAR 25
Westinghouse Electric
OTHERS 46
Amstar
Sasol

SERVICE COMPANIES 125
Baker International
Chiyuda Chemical & Engineering
Cooper Inds.
Gardner Owen
Hughes Tool

Amoral Kaneb
Burnett & H. Harnisch Schlumberger
er closes on or before 9th July 1980
SLTD (Dep't D) Target House, Gainsborough Road, Aylesbury, Bucks. HP15 3J
6 at Target House, Gainsborough Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.
In Target Energy Fund at 5% hypermarket 5%
dividend

Target Test Material Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)

of the Republic of Ireland.
T/28/6

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Rediffusion shares rise on profits recovery

By Our Financial Staff

Rediffusion, the television, electronics and music group which is controlled by BET, made unchanged profits for the year to March 31.

But at the half-way stage, they had been 19 per cent down on £5.5m and the full-year figures were enough to add 2p to the share price, to take them up to 76p.

The year's pretax profit figure was £17.1m on turnover of £219.6m against £184.9m last time.

At the trading level, profits were up from £42.6m to £45.9m. Depreciation took £27.7m against £25.9m and interest charges rose from £2.5m to £4.8m. Associated companies chipped in £3.7m against £2.9m.

Below the line, an extraordinary item of £2.9m takes attributable profits to £17.1m from £7.7m to £9.5m. This item arises from a Hongkong property and £103,000 from the sale of Barbados Rediffusion Service.

Subtracted from this were provisions of £1.35m for the cost of withdrawal from marine telecommunications, £1.1m for withdrawing from radar-based simulation and another £1.1m for withdrawing from scene retailing and music activities.

No tax relief is available for certain overseas losses so the tax charge rises from £9.4m to £10.5m.

The full-year dividend has been maintained at 7.5p gross, with a final payment of 5.7p. Stated earnings per share are down from 9.3p to 8p.

This gives the shares, at 76p, a yield of 9.9 per cent and a price-earnings ratio of 9.5.

Stock markets

Energy shares lead late rally

Equities had a mixed day for the close of the account as prices were strongly influenced by profit-takers in the early stages and by new-time buyers, in some sectors, shoving up after hours.

Oilfield news sent that sector racing ahead and the energy stocks led the market all day, while the Australians were hectic, particularly after hours, enabling prices to close at the top.

The FT Index, which drifted down steadily until it was 4.4 down at 462.5, benefited from the late rally and closed slightly better at 463.5, down 3.2.

Dealers were happy enough, however, at the market's performance, considering its near-60 point rise over the last three weeks.

They indicated that the new-time buying might continue well into the new account, keeping the market buoyant.

The gilt-edged market was less exciting as the latest moves by the Bank of England to ease liquidity pressures met with little enthusiasm. The news of the Bank's continued cash problems also put off investors and there was little foreign buying.

Longs, which started off £1 down, had their quietest day of the week and closed at those levels while shorts opened £1 to £1.5 easier in the morning and

saw some sellers, which pushed them down another £1. Worried by the possibility of economic U-turns, prices stayed at these levels and shorts finished £1 down.

The gilt industrial news prevailed all week, was a soggy influence on the leaders, which saw losses of several pence on each stock, although they recovered slightly after 3.30 pm.

Humber Kitchens which supplies the bulk of Status Discount's stock has gone on to a three-day week. MPT, which recently acquired Status, said the plan was to move more MPT goods into Status shops and then resume full-time production. MPT's price is currently 56p.

ICI was one of the best performers on the strength of its oil links and it finished unchanged at 382p, with Glaxo at 244p.

East interest kept Dunlop at the same level of 79p, but Unilever lost 3p to 468p, while Pisons dipped 4p to 250p. Bechtel gained 4p to 141p, but BAT Industries fell back to 256p and Distillers slipped 1p to 196p.

Rolls-Royce Motors gained 7p to 73p after suggestions that there might be a counter bid, while its bidder, Vickers,

put on 3p to 129p. In engineers, news of short time working lopped 4p off Tube Investments, while GKN dipped by the same because of redundancies. BSR, which also announced layoffs this week, fell 2p to 22p.

Car industry difficulties forced Lucas down 3p to 197p, but Anderson Strathclyde gained 4p to 87p after its rights issue and profits improvement. Renault benefited from further consideration of its figures and rose 2p to 73p, but Redland dropped the same amount to 172p. Scapa maintained profits and the shares went up 6p to 77p.

The oil shares roared away with Lasso leading the field on the back of the Ninian find with a 30p advance to 784p. Tricentrol's announcement that it had struck oil on Block 21/18 pushed the price 10p ahead to 386p, although it reached 414p at one stage. Burmah was also active with its own interests close to the Thistle field and it gained 5p to 232p. BP was quieter, dipping 5p to 374p as well as weak Shell changed at 402p as the profit-takers made their mark.

Ultramar added 6p to 382p, while Charterhall's £5.8m rights issue pushed the shares 5p better to 80p. Promise of a drilling report helped Berkeley Exploration to gain 27p to 243p, while Imperial Continental Gas, with results

due on Tuesday, rose 9p to 868p. Siebens, which is awaiting the result of the Marathon report on the Brae well, rose 23p to 283p.

The Australians, which also saw some profit-taking early in the day, got back into swing in the afternoon. Otter was 18p better at 106p.

The electricals sector was dominated by Ferranti's performance as it moved in both directions during the day on the news that it was likely to stay independent after the NEB sale.

It finished 14p down at 585p, while Plessey held onto its gains of the previous day at 178p. Electrocronics slipped back 3p to 522p and dipped 6p to 402p in front of results next month. Thorn EMI fell 6p to 285p and Racal, which goes ex-dividend on Monday, gave up 5p to 265p.

In stores Mathercare was hit by the chairman's statement that the slower profit growth and the shares dipped 6p to 242p. Equity turnover for June 26 was £164.34m (number of bargains, 18,526). The most active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Ferranti, Premier, BP, Lasso, Tricentrol, Barclays, KCA, BAT Industries, Plessey, Reckitt and Colman, Unicorn Industries, Burmah, Blue Circle, Charter Consolidated and Coral.

Traded options continued to produce more than 1,000 contracts with yesterday's total at 1,163. BP generated interest as the oil shares made significant gains, although contracts amounted to a total of 114. Grand Metropolitan produced 264 and newcomer Lohr was heavily traded with 285 contracts.

In traditional options, calls were produced by W. M. Mining, Highland Distillers, Vickers and Rolls-Royce.

Wall Street

New York, June 27—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

closed 1.52 points down on 381,000 shares, with trading in 33,110,000 shares.

Volume leader Esmark slipped 1 1/2 to 48 1/2 on turnover of more than 1,000,000 shares. It said late yesterday it will take a \$200 to \$300 million in the current quarter on the closing of some fresh meat operations.

Twentieth Century-Fox lost 1 1/2 to 26 1/2 and Chris-Craft Industries 1 1/2 to 23 1/2.

CBS dropped 1 1/2 to 48 1/2. Late yesterday it forecast lower second quarter profit. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea slipped 1 1/2 to 51.

Spot gold jumped \$23 on the rumor and Dome Mines surged 20 to \$81. Commodities 21 to 64 1/2. Campbell Redlake three to 49 1/2. ASA, Ltd. 1 1/2 to 53 1/2 and active Benetton Consolidated 4 to 13.

Active City Investing eased 1 1/2 to 22 1/2. F. W. Woolworth 3 to 26 1/2 and R. H. Macy 3 to 43 1/2. Sears Roebuck slipped 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Active IBM picked up 1 1/2 to 50 1/2 and General Motors 2 to 47 1/2.

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June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10	March 9	March 8	March 7	March 6	March 5	March 4	March 3	March 2	March 1	February 29	February 28	February 27	February 26	February 25	February 24	February 23	February 22	February 21	February 20	February 19	February 18	February 17	February 16	February 15	February 14	February 13	February 12	February 11	February 10	February 9	February 8	February 7	February 6	February 5	February 4	February 3	February 2	February 1	January 31	January 30	January 29	January 28	January 27	January 26	January 25	January 24	January 23	January 22	January 21	January 20	January 19	January 18	January 17	January 16	January 15	January 14	January 13	January 12	January 11	January 10	January 9	January 8	January 7	January 6	January 5	January 4	January 3	January 2	January 1	December 31	December 30	December 29	December 28	December 27	December 26	December 25	December 24	December 23	December 22	December 21	December 20	December 19	December 18	December 17	December 16	December 15	December 14	December 13	December 12	December 11	December 10	December 9	December 8	December 7	December 6	December 5	December 4	December 3	December 2	December 1	November 30	November 29	November 28	November 27	November 26	November 25	November 24	November 23	November 22	November 21	November 20
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ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, July 11. **\$ Contango Day,** July 14. Settlement Day, July 21.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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and for the judge to rule it was admissible. In recent masters had been given a list of five to limit the number of expert witnesses. The judge made on the parties' right to evidence were intended to agreement and reduce the number of expert witnesses. I fear that judges should no regard to actuarial evidence could not be said that such evidence is not admissible. I am not sure if the judge is definitely saying that the rules 36 and 38 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the 4 of the registrar and the joint correct.

Lord Justice Ackner of David Cairns delivered con judgments.

Actuarial evidence

Sullivan v West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive and Others

An order, that the plaintiff and the defendants should mutually disclose actuarial reports and if such reports were not agreed, the plaintiff should be allowed to call actuarial evidence limited to the witnesses whose reports were disclosed, was upheld by the Court of Appeal. The plaintiff was suing administrators of its deceased wife for damages in an action for damages arising out of a collision. An appeal against the order by the second and third defendants was allowed.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that it was for the parties to decide what evidence to call

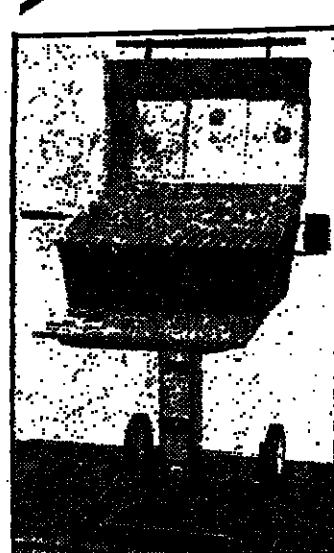
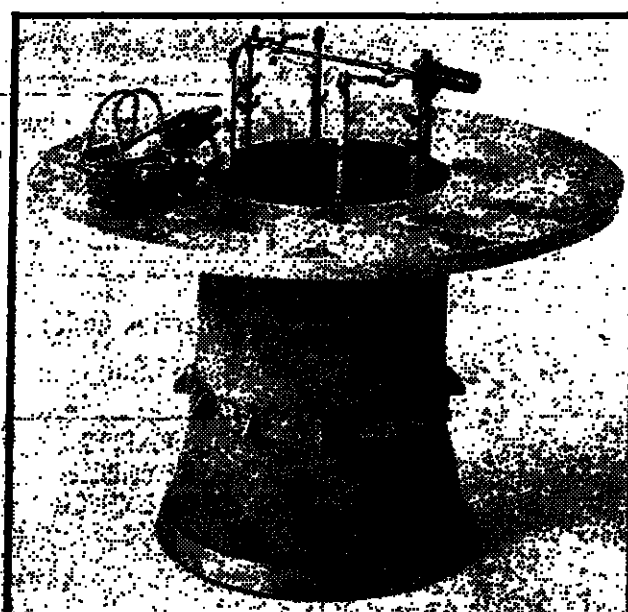
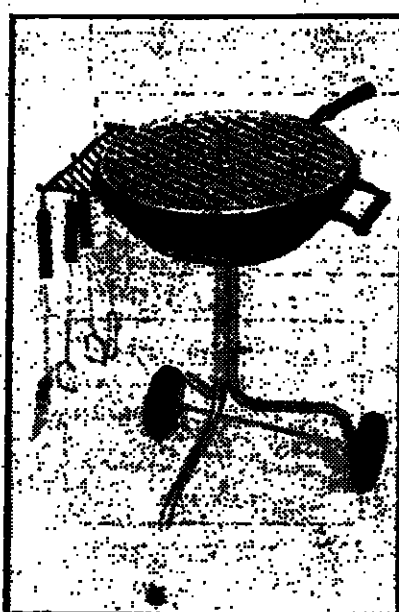
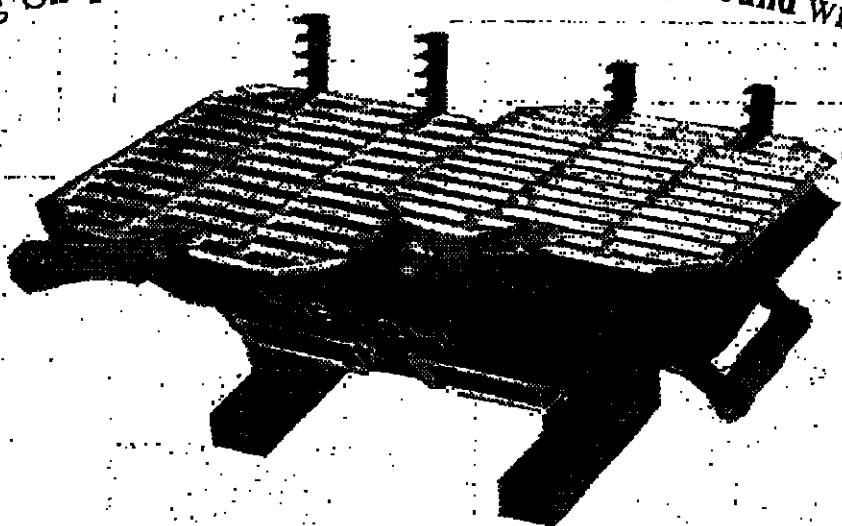
and for the judge to rule what it was admissible. Recent masters had been given a power to limit the number of expert witnesses. The issue on the parties' right to call evidence was limited to a question of agreement and disclosure. There was no authority to effect that judges should be regarded as actuarial evidence. It was said that such evidence would come in incidentally, having regard to the Rules 36 and 38 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the duty of the registrar and the joint correct.

Lord Justice Ackner v David Cairns delivered the judgment.

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THE TIMES BIRTHS COLUMN
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Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing



Until last year the appeal of barbecues always mystified me. They take so long to get going that it would be easier to employ a couple of boy scouts rubbing sticks for charity. The cook chokes, the guests down all the liquor at double speed to quieten the pain of waiting for semi-raw food and there is ample time for the weather to do its worst. If it stays fine, everybody gets bitten.

In fact, the whole primitive process was obviously recreated by men to give other men who can't cook the illusion that they are master chefs, sweating the while that they are really doing aprons just to give their wives a rest. Don't believe it. It is the primitive cave man bit that appeals to them. Men who really can cook are busy using the same ingredients to make kedgeree and souvlaki in their labour-saving kitchens.

That was what I thought until I was forced to live last summer by bread and butter alone. I had a complete kitchen refit and the whole process was scheduled to take five weeks. In the event everything was ripped out, the walls replastered and the manufacturers left me for ten-and-a-half weeks before delivering the units.

If it had not been for a barbecue I would have died from a surfeit of tedium. It sat outside my defunct kitchen in all weathers and the sight of me trotting out with a plate of chops in one hand and an umbrella in the other amused everyone but the passing ducks, whose raucous squawks suggested that they thought themselves likely to be roasted for the rotisserie attachment.

The joy was, you see, that this barbecue was fired by Calor Gas. It was the Charbroil GG 600, which has a layer of lava rock in the bottom, a grid for the food, a lid to keep the heat in and the rain out—and a simple on/off switch to control the gas flow. The lava heats up in about five minutes and when you have finished cooking there is instant fade-out.

The use of lava dispels all the myths about the flavour of barbecued food coming only from charcoal. The special taste is the result of the natural juices of the food dripping on to the heat source and creating smoke. If you scatter dampened hickory or other aromatic wood on the lava you produce smoke which imparts additional special flavours, but lava or charcoal used neat produce the same results.

An added advantage of lava is that it can be used again and again. You simply turn up the heat after removing the food and burn off all the remaining greasy drips. All gas-fired barbecues use lava and purists who think it is really not done to eat outdoors might like to know that in Canada 65 per cent of the barbecues sold by Zenith, a leading manufacturer there, are fired by gas.

Two additions to the gas-fired range of barbecues since I tried mine are a spherical kettle type called the Leisureking Happy Cooker on a wheeled base at around £250, and the Namco models which fill today's Best of British spot. For those who prefer something less mechanized there is a wide range of equipment, and so many similar models in each price range that the choice can be confusing. If you have the space, it is prudent to overestimate rather than underestimate the size you are likely to need. Many people who started small are now



Above left: Happy Cooker by Leisureking is a gas-fired kettle barbecue in steel with a porcelain enamel finish, £135. Above right: The oblong Charbroil GG 600, also operates on butane, about £105 from The Calor Centre, Point Pleasant, London SW18, and T.A.M. Leisure Ltd., 184 Kingston Road, New Malden, Surrey. For local stockists contact The Publicity Department, Calor Gas Limited, Calor House, Windsor Road, Slough SL1 2EQ.

abandoning their initial choice and going in for much more elaborate productions. The newest styles are the round or square shapes with domed lids, to my mind inaccurately described as "kettles"—a word normally associated with boiling food rather than grilling. The shape of the lid gives the maximum heat reflection and gives all-round even cooking like an oven, so a spit is not necessary even for poultry or a large joint. Prices of charcoal-burning kettles, barbecues with hinged lids range from around £67 for a 19 in size to about £154 for a 26 in.

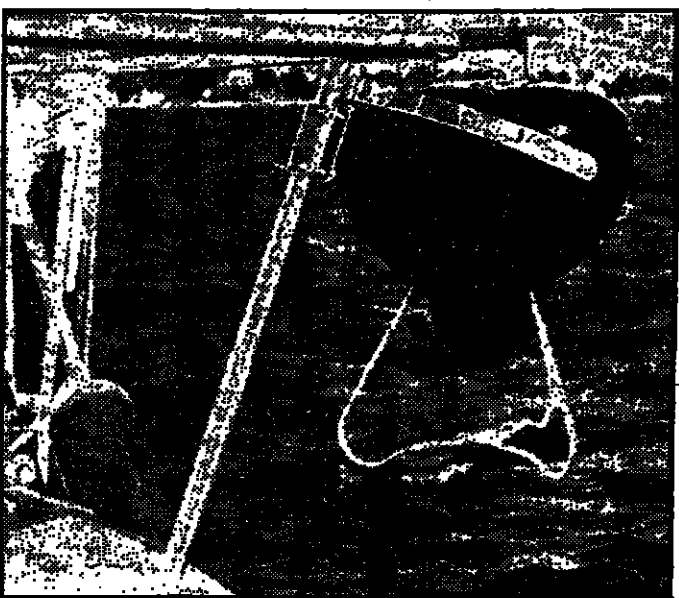
Most mobile grills have two wheels and a third stabilizing leg. Even more elaborate are the wagon grills on a four-wheeled platform, supported on a timbered frame or even on wrought iron stands. They offer various refinements—motorized spits, double cooking ovens with separate heat controls—but they are expensive and usually take up a lot of space, so think about storage in the winter before you get carried away by a sudden hot flash. If you have enough space, or want to make a barbecue a permanent fixture next to a swimming pool, the most exotic barbecue is sunk into the centre of a paved table. You can choose the cooking level according to the food, there is a stainless steel grill and an automatic rotisserie, and six kebabs skewers with porcelain handles.

The table top is in Italian marble and there is a matching central disc to slot in the centre in place of the rotisserie when you just want a good-looking table. It is called the Piccobello and costs £1,330 from Harrods. At the other end of the price scale Zenith produced a boxed pack for £49, enthusiasts containing a steel firebox, charcoal grate, grill and two angle brackets with rawplings to fix to your own dry-laid bricks. Called the DIY Chef, it costs £20 from Alders of Croydon from mid-July or contact Zenith at Seletex House, Charing Hill, Ashford, Kent TN29 0NL, who will supply your local garden centre.

Other economy barbecues include a portable one by Weber that folds up like a large tool box (about £50) and the Hibachi models—not the name of a manufacturer but a generic Japanese term meaning firebowl. You can get them from about £75 to £20 for tabletop use or on legs, in either heavy black cast metal, or in lightweight pressed steel or aluminium. The grill area of the smaller models—about 10 in by 10 in—will take enough food for four people, the larger ones on legs go up to 16 in diameter. One of the more interesting new Hibachi designs is a twin portable model consisting of two gridded bowls which fold up like a deep double frying pan with a carrying handle. Opened, each grill section

Top: Hibachi double grill by Odell gives 10 x 17 in total cooking area. Separate charcoal grates for single or double use. £9 from garden centres. For local stockists write to Odell, 43/45 Broad Street, Teddington. Above, left to right: combined barbecue and wheeled trolley with two grills, spit, stainless steel drip tray and battery motor. The Beefeater Gourmet by Leisureking, £125.50. Stockists from Leisureking Limited, White Lodge Estate, Norwich NR4 6DZ. Square-lidded charcoal grill with four-position fire pan, upper and lower draught controls and two folding side tables. From the Buddy range by Easden, model 8078, 21 in square, £85 from Selfridges, London, W1, and South London Leisure Centre, 308/307 Borough High Street, London, SW1. Round Hibachi grill, 16 in diameter with four-piece tool set. Sherrill, by Easden, £25 from Marble Arch Motors branches. Other stockists from Easden Manufacturing, The Ace of Spades, Hook Rise North, Surbiton, Surrey. Marble-topped table with central grill and rotisserie. A circle of marble fills the centre when the grill is not in use. The Piccobello, £1,330 to order, from Harrods.

Right: Smoke 'N Pit charcoal/water smoker by Odell, £59.95, and, right with stacking unit, £54.55, for extra capacity. From Harrods, Heals or Dickens, London, W. Easden Linley, Market Street, Cambridge and Bebbingtons, The Triangle, Bournemouth. Below right: Lightweight steel box smoker with meths pan. The Smokey, by Beefeater, is 19 in high and costs £27.25 from Pindisports, 363a Uxbridge Road, Acton, London, W3, and branches.



Above: The Galley Que kettle barbecue with steel gimbal for mounting on boats. By Weber, 14 in diameter, £101.78.

measures 12 in diameter, and each can be used independently or together, according to the number of guests. After cooking, you fold the two sections to grill and the ash drops into a tray in the base. By Odell, the Twin Portable costs from around £20.

For boat enthusiasts, a new model has been designed with a steel gimbal which attaches to a stanchion, allowing the kettle to remain horizontal, whatever the weather, and avoiding the necessity of running round catching your steaks in a force 6 gale. It has an enclosed ash container and can

be dismantled from the stanchion and used free-standing on the deck or on shore.

Called the Galley Que by Weber, there are two sizes—a 14 in at £101.78, which will cook a chicken or small joint, and an 18 in at £119.02, which will take large joints plus vegetables.

For Weber stockists, contact Wilma Group Ltd., Mount Street, Birmingham B7 5QL, telephone 021 325 2667, who can also arrange for the hiring of barbecues large enough to take a whole lamb or sucking pig if you are having a grand party.

Specialty smoked foods are not only to be found in delicatessens at vast expense. With the help of fairly simple equipment you can experiment at home with fish, meat, poultry, eggs—even salmon if you have the nerve.

One of the simplest versions is the Brook's Original Home Smoker, consisting of a smoke compartment with a methylenated spirits container beneath, a beehive plate food carrier and lid. The fuel used is a special wood dust which is scattered evenly over the base plate.

You then cover the beehive plate with foil and place on top of the fuel with the food on the carrier. Place the closed smoker over the fuel, leave until the fuel has burnt out. The amount of fuel to use is given in the recipe leaflets which accompany each smoker, and by the time the fuel is used up the food is cooked. A whole chicken, for instance, will take about an hour.

The Brook's home smokers were originally designed for anglers, but they may also appeal to those on a low-fat diet as the food sheds fat in cooking and yet acquires a tasty flavour. The European standard size will hold two to 12 oz fish, £14.50, the North American regular size for six similar fish is £16. Stockists include David Mellor in London and Manchester, Elizabeth David in Covent Garden and Kitchens of Bristol.

A similar box type of construction is used by Beefeater for their Smokey 7070, which is 19 in high x 8 in deep. Also designed for smoking fish or meat, it is light and compact enough to take on fishing trips or picnics and costs £27.25.

The most sophisticated smoker is Odell's Smoke 'N Pit.

which doubles as a barbecue. You can put charcoal in the base and simply grill in the usual way, or you can put water—or beer or wine—between the charcoal and the food; the moisture, heat and smoke will combine to cook and flavour the food.

The Smoke 'N Pit is made from heavy-gauge metal in baked-on enamel in brown, orange, yellow or black.

Odell also has a comprehensive range of accessories, and having stung myself by using an ordinary fork on my barbecue I can tell you that the extra outlay is not the extravagance it may seem. A set of long-handled turner, tongs and fork at £1.75, plus a set of 15 in kebab skewers at 95p and a grill brush and scraper with tough brass bristles for cleaning the grill plate at £1.90 are all

stocked by Liberty's, Regent Street, London, W1.

America and Australia have been experts in the art of outdoor cooking for more years than we have had hot summers. Until this year, most of the more sophisticated barbecues have been imported from those two countries, but now a British company is making them.

Philip Spencer Stoves, of Leighton Buzzard, are only three years old, but are already a thriving, if small, success story. Mr Spencer, who was awarded the OBE for his services to exports, refused to think of himself as redundant at retirement age and instead formed a new company making wood-burning stoves.

He was not ahead of his time, which is as unprofitable in business as being behind, but right on target.

The company is now past its first one and a half million turnover. The barbecue wave began to reach flood proportions and the company was not content to stand by and watch the equipment being imported from the United States, where it is more usual to have a barbecue than an electric kettle. They obtained the rights to make Namco barbecues under licence and are now producing four models, which they are exporting to most European countries.

The range varies from £136.85 to £320.85 according to size and sophistication—the smaller models will pack into the boot of a car, the larger ones definitely have the aura of patio or swimming pool.

The Spencer Namco range is available from the Gas Log Fire Centre, 232 Fulham Road, London, SW10 and Dorking Stove Centre, Dorking. Other stockists from Philip Spencer Stoves Ltd, Chutney Court Way, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. (0525 37048).

While gas-fired and electric barbecues use lava rock, most other barbecues function on charcoal, which is available as lumpwood or as pressed briquets. Lumpwood comes in varying sizes and is easier to ignite than the briquets, but it can give off sparks and also burns up more quickly.

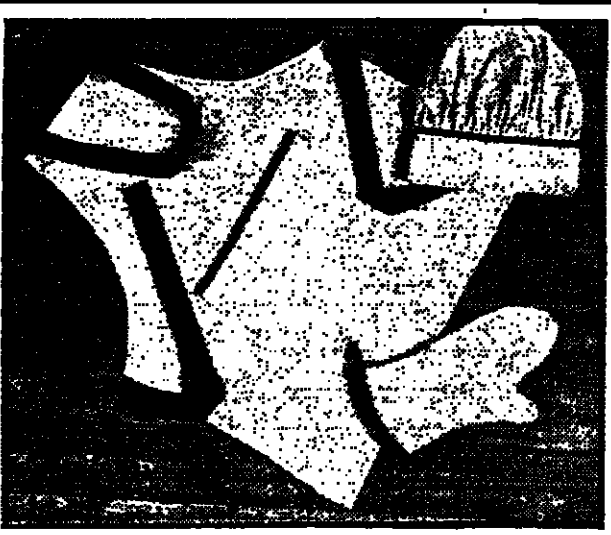
Briquets need several minutes of intense heat to ignite, but they burn for a long time with little smoke or smell. They glow when burning, but unless there is considerable draught do not flame. Best quality briquets are made from dense hardwoods with a low resin content and all the experts agree that it is a false economy to buy cheap charcoal. A good quality charcoal that will maintain the heat plus the patience to allow enough time to get it to meat-cooking temperature in the first place are two basic essentials.

A safety note: burning charcoal gives off carbon monoxide gas so if you barbecue indoors it is essential to do so inside a fireplace recess to allow the fumes to escape up the chimney. Never use petrol or lighter fluid as they can flare up and also taint the food. The fire-bowls of most small barbecues will not allow air to

circulate through the briquets if they are laid directly on the bottom of the bowl, so it is necessary to line the bowl with heavy-duty aluminium foil before covering the base with quarter-inch-diameter gravel or vermiculite, obtainable from builders' merchants. This supports the briquets and allows them to burn more evenly. Some larger barbecues are fitted with a fire-bed grid. For impatience, but not impudence, cooks, there are self-igniting briquets, or gas torches.

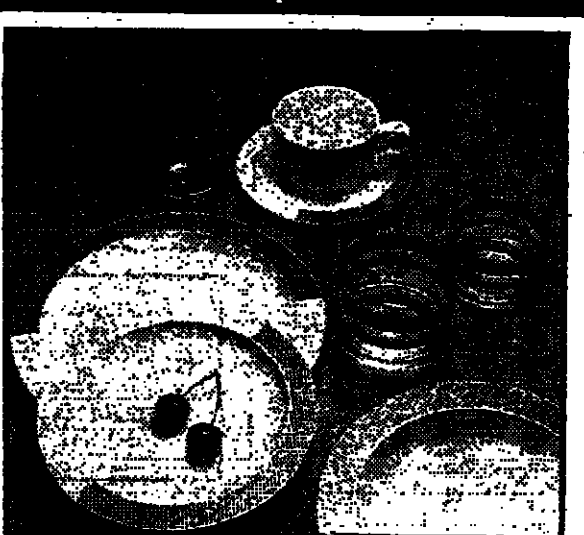
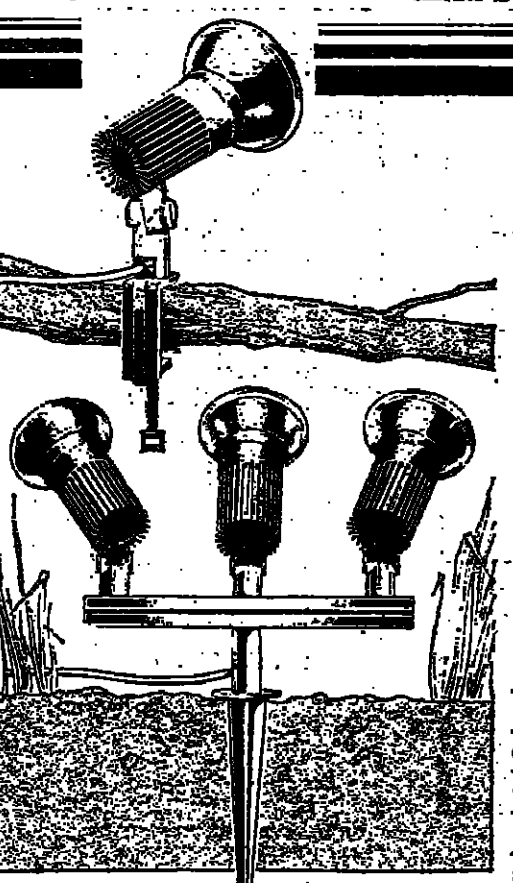
Inexperienced barbecue cooks often use far too much fuel, which is not only wasteful but produces heavily charred food. If using lumpwood charcoal, spread a layer about 1 in deep over the fire-base. It will take between 45 and 60 minutes to reach cooking heat. If using briquets, build them into a small pyramid and when they have a film of white ash over the surface (30 to 40 minutes) spread them out, with tongs.

My information comes from the Barbecue Association, 14 Garrick Street, London WC2E 9BJ, who will be happy to answer your questions and who also produce a booklet, *Barbecuing for Beginners*, which includes some basic cooking tips and simple recipes. It costs 40p.



Above: Apron, gauntlet and chef's hat in natural oatmeal cotton with dark brown bindings by Celebrity Housewares. £6.99 the set from Selfridges, London, W1; Jarrods, Norwich; Maggs, Bristol; C & A, Harpenden.

Right: Outdoor lights in plastic casings with matt black finish. The single clamp spot is £14.99, the triple spike-mounted spots are £38. Par 38 spotlight bulbs, £3.25 each—or floodlight bulbs at the same price could be fitted. All from major branches of British Home Stores.



Above: Stylish plastic picnic ware from Liberty's, Regent Street, London, W1. Glasses with red and blue bands cost 95p for the small, £1 for the medium, and £1.10 for the large. The cups and plates are white with blue stripes. 4 cups and saucers cost £5.95, a 7 in plate 88p, and a 9 in plate £1.15.

A curious aspect of the barbecue is that it was a trendy high-society form of entertainment in New York in the 1970s, according to the *Barbecue Industries Association of America*. I find positively alarming the idea that the originators of the fast food industry were once prepared to exchange social niceties long enough for a whole hog to crackle to a turn. Will Europe, too, lose all its taste buds one day and disappear up its own infatuated grill?

The word "barbecue" comes, says the *Shoreford Oxford*, from *barbacoa*, a Haitian framework of sticks set on posts, but James Marks, in his very comprehensive paperback *Barbecues* (Penguin, 95p), suggests that the word was first used in the British colony of Virginia in the late seventeenth century, and is supposed to denote spit roasting.

Or you could adopt the theory that the derivation is from the French "*de barbe à queue*", referring to the roasting of goats. Only the French could be sufficiently provident to serve the goat complete with beard—garnished, no doubt, with suitable herbs.

